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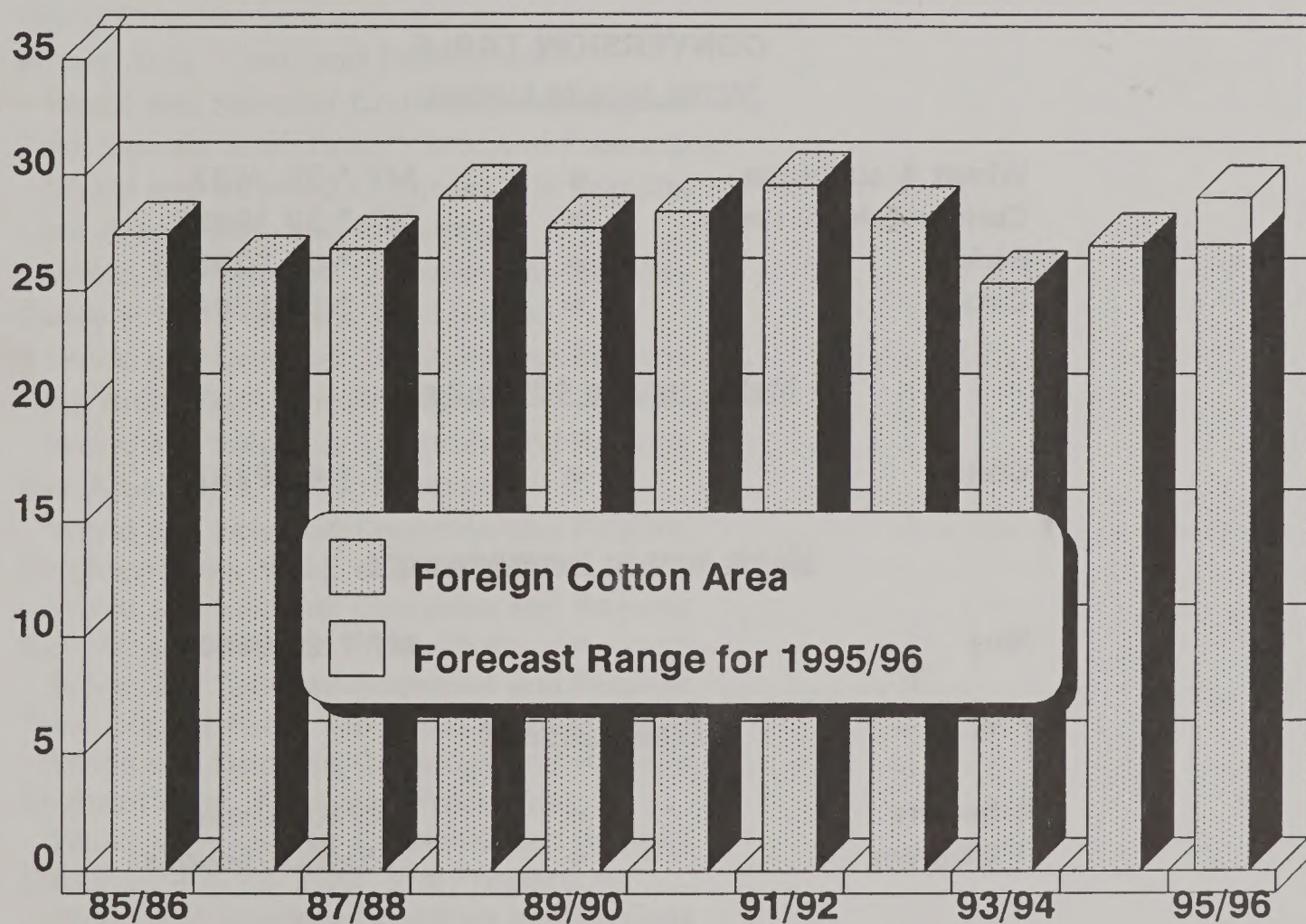
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 2-95
February 1995

World Agricultural Production

1995/96 Forecast of Foreign Cotton Area

Million Hectares



Production Articles This Month...

Foreign Cotton Area

Kiwifruit In Selected Countries

Deciduous Fruit and Table Grapes In Selected Countries

Russia/Ukraine Winter Grain Outlook

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-299), February 10, 1995.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on March 13, 1995.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95

February 1995

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1994/95 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1993/94</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	524.1	-3.4	-1	-6	Production is estimated lower due to a decrease in total foreign output.
United States	63.2	NC	NC	-3	No change this month.
Total Foreign	461.0	-3.4	-1	-7	Production is estimated lower due to decreases in Russia and Kazakhstan which more than offset increases in Australia and Czechoslovakia.
Russia	32.1	-2.9	-8	-26	Production is reduced based on preliminary harvest results indicating lower area and yield.
Kazakhstan	9.1	-1.4	-13	-21	Production is estimated lower due to yield reductions resulting from drought followed by wet harvest conditions.
Czechoslovakia	5.9	+0.6	+11	+20	Production is estimated higher based on official reports indicating larger area and yield.
Australia	9.0	+0.4	+5	-47	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in yield as reported by ABARE.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1994/95 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1993/94</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	863.9	-2.5	-0	+10	Production is estimated lower due to a reduction in total foreign output.
United States	285.0	NC	NC	+53	No change this month.
Total Foreign	578.8	-2.5	-0	-4	Production is estimated lower based primarily on reductions in several southern Africa countries, Australia, Kazakhstan, and Russia. Estimates for Brazil and Turkey are adjusted higher.
South Africa	7.6	-1.1	-13	-44	Production is estimated lower as dry, warm weather in the western growing areas reduced corn planting. Corn yield is reduced because early-planted corn suffered from dry weather.

COARSE GRAINS, continued

<u>Country</u>	-----	1994/95	-----	Change	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u> <u>Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> (%)	<u>From</u> <u>1993/94</u> (%)	
Russia	45.3	-1.9	-4	-11	Production is estimated lower based on official harvest results reducing corn, millet, oats, and rye output.
Kazakhstan	6.9	-0.2	-3	-27	Production is estimated lower based on official reports indicating reduced corn and millet output.
Zambia	0.9	-0.2	-19	-18	Production is estimated lower due to dry weather reducing corn yield prospects.
Malawi	1.0	-0.3	-18	NC	Production is estimated lower based on poor planting/growing conditions for corn caused by dry weather.
Australia	4.4	-0.1	-2	-56	Production is estimated lower due to reduced area and yield for sorghum resulting from poor rainfall. Barley output is revised higher.
Brazil	31.8	+1.0	+3	-3	Production is estimated higher for corn due to increased yield prospects.
Turkey	9.4	+0.4	+4	-10	Production is estimated higher due to upward revisions in corn and barley yields.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	-----	1994/95	-----	Change	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u> <u>Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> (%)	<u>From</u> <u>1993/94</u> (%)	
World	353.3	-0.5	-0	+1	Production is estimated at a record due to record output in the United States and total foreign category.
United States	6.3	NC	NC	+27	No change this month.
Total Foreign	347.0	-0.5	-0	+0	Production is estimated at a record. Production is estimated lower in Cambodia, Kazakhstan, and Pakistan which offset an increase in Indonesia.
Cambodia	1.0	-0.3	-23	-21	Production is estimated lower due to drought in some growing areas while floods occurred in other regions.

OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- 1994/95 -----		-----		<u>Change From 1993/94 (%)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Forecast MMT</u>	<u>Monthly Change MMT</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>		
World	253.6	+2.1	+1	+11		Production is forecast at a record due to record output in the United States and total foreign category.
United States	80.9	NC	NC	+36		No change this month. Production is estimated at a record.
Total Foreign	172.7	+2.1	+1	+3		Production is forecast at a record. Increased Chinese peanut production, and record Argentine sunflowerseed and Brazilian soybean production more than offset reduced output in Russian sunflowerseed and Indonesian peanuts.
Brazil	25.9	+0.9	+4	+2		Production is estimated at a record due to higher soybean yield. A record soybean yield is forecast due to better-than-average weather and reports of elevated input purchases.
China	38.0	+0.9	+2	-1		Production is estimated higher due to an increase in the area and yield estimates for peanuts. Peanut area in Shandong, the largest peanut producer, is estimated to be slightly higher than last year. Growing conditions also are generally favorable in the other major peanut-growing areas.
Argentina	17.7	+0.5	+3	+6		Production is estimated at a record due to a record area and favorable sunflower growing conditions.
Indonesia	2.5	-0.2	-6	-1		Production is estimated lower on reduced peanut area and lower soybean yield. Peanut area is reduced based on reports of a shift in area to other crops. Both peanut and soybean yields are down due to drought.
Russia	3.1	-0.2	-6	-9		Production is estimated lower based on harvest reports indicating reduced sunflowerseed yields. Dry weather in key sunflower growing areas and harvest problems due to equipment and fuel shortages combined to lower average yield to the lowest level since 1980.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	13.9	+0.1	+1	+4	A record crop is forecast.
Malaysia	7.6	+0.2	+2	+6	Production is forecast at a record. Total annual output is projected higher due to increased monthly palm oil production during the first quarter of the October/September marketing year.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MBALES	1994/95 Monthly Change MBALES	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	84.0	+0.0	+0	+9	Production is forecast slightly higher due to increases outside the United States.
United States	19.7	NC	NC	+22	Production is unchanged from last month. The record 1994/95 harvest is complete.
Total Foreign	64.3	+0.0	+0	+6	Production is forecast slightly higher primarily due to increases in the FSU-12, Greece, and Australia. These increases more than offset a reduction in India.
FSU-12	9.4	+0.2	+2	-3	Production is forecast higher due to yield increases in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.
India	9.8	-0.2	-2	+2	Production is forecast lower because of reductions in area and yield. Excessive summer rains in Maharashtra resulted in heavy vegetative growth and insect infestations. In Punjab, a further production decline is the result of boll worm damage.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION					
	Prel.	1993/94	Proj.	Prel.	1993/94	Proj.	Prel.	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	Prel.	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	
		1992/93	1994/95		1992/93	1994/95		1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.		1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	
All Wheat		-- Million acres --			-- Million acres --			-- Bushels per acre --			-- Million bushels --				
	72.2	72.2	70.4	62.8	62.7	61.8	39.3	38.2	37.6	37.6	2,467	2,396	2,321	2,321	
	50.9	51.6	49.2	42.1	43.8	41.3	38.2	40.2	40.2	40.2	1,609	1,760	1,661	1,661	
	21.3	20.6	21.2	20.7	18.9	20.5	41.4	33.7	32.2	32.2	858	636	660	660	
Soybeans	59.2	60.1	61.9	58.2	57.3	61.1	37.6	32.6	41.9	41.9	2,190	1,869	2,558	2,558	
Corn	79.3	73.2	79.2	72.1	62.9	72.9	131.5	100.7	138.6	138.6	9,477	6,336	10,103	10,103	
Sorghum	13.2	9.9	9.8	12.1	8.9	9.0	72.6	59.9	73.0	73.0	875	534	655	655	
Barley	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.7	62.5	58.9	56.2	56.2	455	398	375	375	
Oats	7.9	7.9	6.6	4.5	3.8	4.0	65.4	54.4	57.2	57.2	294	207	230	230	
Rice	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	-- Pounds per acre --			-- Million CWT --			156.1	197.8	197.8
							5,736	5,510	5,964	5,964	179.7	-- Million 480--pound bales --			
All Cotton	13.2	13.4	13.7	11.1	12.8	13.3	700	606	710	710	16.2	16.1	19.7	19.7	

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		FSU-12		Asia			South America		Selected Other		All Others				
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union	Oth. Europe	W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indo-Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil		Australia	South Turkey	Africa	
--- Million metric tons ---																				
<u>Wheat</u> 1992/93 1993/94 prel. 1994/95 proj. Jan. Feb.	561.9	494.7	67.1	29.9	3.2	84.8	3.7	26.4	88.5	101.6	55.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.8	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	39.8
	558.9	493.7	65.2	27.2	3.0	80.3	4.0	30.6	82.0	106.4	56.8	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.4	2.1	16.9	2.0	16.5	40.4
	527.5	464.3	63.2	23.4	3.2	82.7	3.7	33.5	63.8	103.0	57.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.5	2.0	8.6	1.7	14.0	41.4
	524.1	461.0	63.2	23.4	3.2	82.5	3.7	34.1	59.5	103.0	57.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.5	2.0	9.0	1.8	14.0	41.4
<u>Coarse Grains</u> 1992/93 1993/94 prel. 1994/95 proj. Jan. Feb.	863.0	585.6	277.4	19.5	19.9	82.4	9.4	43.2	92.6	108.4	37.2	5.7	1.6	3.6	14.1	29.9	8.3	10.7	9.4	89.8
	786.7	600.2	186.5	24.0	19.6	83.0	11.4	44.4	92.1	116.7	31.4	5.4	1.7	3.1	13.3	32.7	9.9	13.6	10.4	87.6
	866.4	581.3	285.0	23.5	18.7	77.5	10.9	46.5	83.1	118.4	36.1	5.2	1.6	4.0	13.8	30.8	4.5	8.7	9.0	89.1
	863.9	578.8	285.0	23.5	18.7	77.6	10.9	46.6	80.9	118.4	36.1	5.2	1.6	4.0	13.7	31.8	4.4	7.6	9.4	88.6
<u>Rice (Milled)</u> 1992/93 1993/94 prel. 1994/95 proj. Jan. Feb.	352.6	346.9	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	130.4	72.6	31.4	3.1	13.1	0.4	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	85.5
	350.9	346.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	124.4	78.0	31.3	4.0	12.7	0.4	7.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	84.4
	353.8	347.5	6.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	121.5	78.0	29.8	3.7	13.9	0.5	7.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	89.5
	353.3	347.0	6.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	121.5	78.0	29.9	3.5	13.9	0.5	7.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	89.2
Total Grains 1/																				
1992/93	1,777.5	1,427.2	350.3	49.4	23.3	168.6	13.1	69.7	182.3	340.3	165.5	37.0	20.4	16.7	24.3	39.3	25.1	12.0	25.0	215.0
1993/94 prel.	1,696.5	1,439.9	256.6	51.3	22.7	164.5	15.4	75.0	175.3	347.5	166.2	36.7	21.8	15.8	23.1	42.0	27.5	15.6	27.1	212.3
1994/95 proj.	1,747.6	1,393.1	354.5	46.8	22.1	161.4	14.7	80.1	148.0	342.9	171.9	35.0	20.4	17.9	24.8	39.9	13.8	10.4	23.1	220.0
Jan.	1,741.3	1,386.8	354.5	46.8	22.1	161.3	14.7	80.8	141.4	342.9	171.9	35.1	20.3	17.9	24.7	40.9	14.1	9.3	23.5	219.2
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u> 1992/93 1993/94 prel. 1994/95 proj. Jan. Feb.	227.5	159.0	68.4	5.4	1.0	11.8	0.7	4.0	10.3	33.0	23.2	4.7	3.5	0.8	14.9	23.4	0.8	0.6	2.0	19.0
	227.5	168.0	59.5	7.4	0.8	10.6	0.8	3.7	10.1	38.3	23.3	4.8	3.2	0.7	16.7	25.5	1.1	0.7	1.8	18.5
	251.5	170.6	80.9	9.6	1.0	12.1	0.9	3.7	9.1	37.1	23.4	5.0	3.0	0.8	17.2	25.0	0.8	0.7	2.0	19.1
	253.6	172.7	80.9	9.6	1.0	12.1	0.9	3.7	9.0	38.0	23.3	4.8	3.0	0.8	17.7	25.9	0.9	0.7	2.0	19.2
--- Million 480-- pound bales ---																				
<u>Cotton</u> 1992/93 1993/94 prel. 1994/95 proj. Jan. Feb.	82.7	66.5	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	9.3	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	9.5
	76.9	60.8	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.2	9.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.8	8.9
	84.0	64.3	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	19.5	10.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.2	2.9	9.4
	84.0	64.3	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.4	19.5	9.8	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.2	2.9	9.3

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT <td colspan="2">Percent</td>		Percent	
World	222.90	222.00	215.41	215.39	2.52	2.52	2.45	2.43	561.87	558.89	527.50	524.12	-3.38	-0.64	-34.77	-6.22
United States	25.40	25.38	25.00	25.00	2.64	2.57	2.53	2.53	67.14	65.22	63.16	63.16	0.00	0.00	-2.06	-3.16
Total Foreign	197.50	196.62	190.41	190.40	2.50	2.51	2.44	2.42	494.73	493.67	464.34	460.96	-3.38	-0.73	-32.71	-6.63
Major Exporters	43.96	41.94	39.39	39.33	3.20	3.19	3.18	3.19	140.63	133.81	125.12	125.37	0.25	0.20	-8.44	-6.31
European Union	16.83	15.24	15.40	15.33	5.04	5.27	5.37	5.38	84.78	80.28	82.67	82.52	-0.15	-0.18	2.24	2.79
France	5.12	4.60	4.70	4.70	6.40	6.44	6.57	6.57	32.78	29.63	30.90	30.90	0.00	0.00	1.27	4.29
United Kingdom	2.06	1.76	1.80	1.80	6.80	7.35	7.39	7.39	14.00	12.95	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.70
Germany	2.60	2.40	2.45	2.45	5.98	6.58	6.73	6.73	15.54	15.77	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	0.73	4.65
Canada	13.83	12.38	10.92	10.92	2.16	2.20	2.14	2.14	29.87	27.23	23.35	23.35	0.00	0.00	-3.88	-14.26
Australia	9.10	9.52	8.18	8.18	1.78	1.77	1.05	1.10	16.18	16.90	8.60	9.00	0.40	4.65	-7.90	-46.75
Argentina	4.20	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.33	1.96	2.14	2.14	9.80	9.40	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	1.10	11.70
Major Importers	90.01	88.90	86.32	86.37	2.47	2.52	2.42	2.37	222.03	223.96	208.70	205.00	-3.70	-1.77	-18.97	-8.47
China	30.50	30.24	29.60	29.60	3.33	3.52	3.48	3.48	101.59	106.39	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00	-3.39	-3.19
FSU-12	46.68	44.49	41.89	41.84	1.90	1.84	1.52	1.42	88.46	82.01	63.81	59.51	-4.30	-6.74	-22.50	-27.44
Russia	24.28	23.52	22.20	22.15	1.90	1.85	1.58	1.45	46.17	43.50	35.00	32.10	-2.90	-8.29	-11.40	-26.21
Ukraine	6.33	5.75	4.50	4.50	3.08	3.80	3.07	3.07	19.51	21.83	13.80	13.80	0.00	0.00	-8.03	-36.78
Kazakhstan	13.88	12.75	12.60	12.60	1.32	0.91	0.83	0.72	18.29	11.59	10.50	9.10	-1.40	-13.33	-2.48	-21.45
Baltic States	0.46	0.52	0.36	0.36	2.75	2.62	2.50	2.50	1.26	1.36	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-32.99
Eastern Europe	8.15	9.93	9.97	10.07	3.24	3.08	3.36	3.38	26.42	30.58	33.48	34.08	0.60	1.79	3.50	11.45
Poland	2.41	2.50	2.40	2.40	3.06	3.30	3.21	3.21	7.37	8.24	7.70	7.70	0.00	0.00	-0.54	-6.58
Romania	1.48	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.07	2.30	2.58	2.58	3.05	5.30	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.90	16.98
Egypt	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.90	5.26	5.35	5.44	5.44	4.62	4.78	4.90	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.51
Morocco	2.23	2.31	3.05	3.05	0.70	0.66	1.80	1.80	1.56	1.52	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	3.98	261.84
Brazil	2.00	1.41	1.45	1.45	1.37	1.50	1.38	1.38	2.74	2.11	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-5.08
Other Foreign	63.52	65.78	64.70	64.70	2.08	2.07	2.02	2.02	132.07	135.89	130.52	130.60	0.07	0.06	-5.29	-3.90
India	23.26	24.43	24.45	24.45	2.39	2.32	2.36	2.36	55.69	56.76	57.80	57.80	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.83
Turkey	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80	1.76	1.86	1.59	1.59	15.50	16.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	-2.50	-15.15
Pakistan	7.88	8.30	8.06	8.06	1.99	1.95	1.87	1.87	15.68	16.16	15.10	15.10	0.00	0.00	-1.06	-6.54
Mexico	0.76	0.71	0.75	0.75	4.20	4.20	4.27	4.27	3.20	3.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.91	0.80	0.56	0.56	4.49	4.53	4.30	4.30	4.07	3.60	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	-1.20	-33.33
Rep. of South Africa	0.74	1.07	1.04	1.04	1.77	1.85	1.64	1.71	1.32	1.98	1.70	1.77	0.07	4.35	-0.20	-10.18
Others	21.17	21.63	21.05	21.05	1.73	1.75	1.73	1.73	36.61	37.90	36.32	36.32	0.00	0.00	-1.58	-4.16

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	318.87	310.72	310.93	310.02	2.71	2.53	2.79	2.79	863.03	786.66	866.35	863.68	-2.47	-0.28	77.22	9.82
United States	38.97	33.50	37.63	37.63	7.12	5.57	7.58	7.58	277.42	186.45	285.05	285.05	0.00	0.00	98.60	52.68
Total Foreign	279.90	277.23	273.30	272.39	2.09	2.17	2.13	2.13	585.61	600.21	581.30	578.83	-2.47	-0.42	-21.38	-3.56
Major Exporters	20.96	22.10	20.33	19.81	2.68	2.89	2.67	2.68	56.10	63.85	54.34	53.08	-1.26	-2.32	-10.77	-16.87
Canada	6.22	6.90	6.98	6.98	3.13	3.49	3.36	3.36	19.49	24.04	23.46	23.46	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-2.42
Argentina	3.84	3.71	3.80	3.75	3.67	3.58	3.63	3.66	14.08	13.29	13.78	13.70	-0.08	-0.58	0.41	3.06
Australia	4.71	5.24	3.81	3.66	1.75	1.88	1.17	1.19	8.25	9.85	4.45	4.36	-0.09	-2.02	-5.49	-55.74
South Africa, Rep.	4.82	4.99	4.39	4.07	2.22	2.72	1.97	1.86	10.73	13.59	8.66	7.57	-1.09	-12.62	-6.03	-44.33
Thailand	1.37	1.25	1.36	1.36	2.59	2.46	2.94	2.94	3.55	3.08	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.92	29.87
Major Importers	99.83	98.47	95.91	95.53	2.51	2.57	2.50	2.48	250.29	253.49	239.33	237.23	-2.11	-0.88	-16.26	-6.42
FSU-12	51.30	52.01	49.91	49.46	1.81	1.77	1.67	1.63	92.62	92.06	83.14	80.87	-2.27	-2.73	-11.19	-12.15
Russia	33.36	32.09	30.70	30.25	1.67	1.59	1.53	1.50	55.79	50.89	47.10	45.25	-1.85	-3.93	-5.64	-11.08
Ukraine	5.81	6.75	7.30	7.30	2.68	3.00	2.72	2.72	15.59	20.28	19.83	19.83	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-2.22
Kazakhstan	7.93	8.80	7.74	7.74	1.33	1.06	0.92	0.89	10.58	9.37	7.10	6.86	-0.24	-3.38	-2.51	-26.80
Baltic States	1.76	1.53	1.48	1.48	1.50	2.06	1.71	1.71	2.63	3.15	2.54	2.54	0.00	0.00	-0.61	-19.26
European Union	18.09	16.74	16.39	16.45	4.56	4.96	4.73	4.72	82.43	82.96	77.52	77.59	0.06	0.08	-5.38	-6.48
Germany	3.92	3.83	3.85	3.85	4.91	5.16	5.18	5.18	19.22	19.75	19.95	19.95	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.02
France	4.16	3.93	3.53	3.53	6.68	6.65	6.36	6.36	27.81	26.13	22.42	22.42	0.00	0.00	-3.71	-14.21
Eastern Europe	16.83	16.64	16.56	16.56	2.57	2.67	2.81	2.82	43.24	44.35	46.52	46.62	0.10	0.21	2.27	5.11
Poland	5.92	6.04	6.01	6.01	2.13	2.52	2.35	2.35	12.59	15.24	14.13	14.13	0.00	0.00	-1.11	-7.32
Romania	4.31	4.13	4.17	4.17	2.10	2.46	2.58	2.58	9.05	10.13	10.76	10.76	0.00	0.00	0.62	6.13
Czechoslovakia	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	3.89	3.77	3.77	3.85	4.84	4.71	4.90	5.00	0.10	2.04	0.30	6.27
Mexico	9.14	8.95	8.87	8.87	2.18	2.19	2.11	2.11	19.93	19.59	18.70	18.70	0.00	0.00	-0.89	-4.54
Other W. Europe	2.71	2.61	2.70	2.70	3.49	4.36	4.04	4.04	9.44	11.38	10.91	10.91	0.00	0.00	-0.47	-4.10
Other Foreign	159.11	156.66	157.06	157.06	1.75	1.81	1.83	1.84	279.23	282.87	287.63	288.53	0.90	0.31	5.66	2.00
China	26.00	25.81	26.15	26.15	4.17	4.52	4.53	4.53	108.36	116.74	118.40	118.40	0.00	0.00	1.66	1.42
India	34.82	32.85	34.50	34.50	1.07	0.96	1.05	1.05	37.23	31.41	36.10	36.10	0.00	0.00	4.69	14.93
Brazil	12.83	14.14	13.50	13.50	2.33	2.32	2.28	2.35	29.86	32.75	30.76	31.76	1.00	3.25	-0.99	-3.02
Turkey	4.49	4.60	4.56	4.56	2.09	2.27	1.97	2.06	9.37	10.44	8.98	9.38	0.40	4.46	-1.06	-10.16
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.00	3.00	1.85	1.83	1.73	1.73	5.65	5.40	5.20	5.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-3.70
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.20	3.20	1.44	1.62	1.50	1.50	4.81	5.03	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-4.57
Others	74.60	73.22	72.16	72.16	1.13	1.11	1.16	1.15	83.95	81.11	83.40	82.90	-0.50	-0.60	1.79	2.20

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	131.73	128.98	131.53	130.95	4.05	3.63	4.23	4.23	533.22	468.31	555.89	554.54	-1.35	-0.24	86.23	18.41
United States	29.17	25.46	29.51	29.51	8.25	6.32	8.70	8.70	240.72	160.95	256.83	256.83	0.00	0.00	95.88	59.44
Total Foreign	102.56	103.52	102.02	101.45	2.85	2.97	2.93	2.94	292.50	307.36	299.27	297.92	-1.35	-0.45	-9.44	-3.07
Major Exporters	7.34	7.40	7.00	6.70	3.21	3.48	3.19	3.18	23.59	25.78	22.30	21.30	-1.00	-4.48	-4.48	-17.36
Argentina	2.45	2.40	2.50	2.50	4.16	4.17	4.20	4.20	10.20	10.00	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.00
South Africa	3.66	3.90	3.30	3.00	2.73	3.30	2.42	2.33	9.99	12.88	8.00	7.00	-1.00	-12.50	-5.88	-45.83
Thailand	1.23	1.10	1.20	1.20	2.76	2.64	3.17	3.17	3.40	2.90	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.90	31.03
Major Importers	22.51	22.09	21.58	21.30	3.36	3.51	3.40	3.40	75.63	77.43	73.42	72.37	-1.05	-1.43	-5.06	-6.54
Eastern Europe	7.72	7.20	7.06	7.06	2.68	2.80	3.17	3.17	20.71	20.15	22.39	22.39	0.00	0.00	2.24	11.09
Romania	3.33	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.05	2.58	2.83	2.83	6.83	8.00	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	6.25
Yugoslavia	2.26	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.94	2.81	3.10	3.10	6.65	5.90	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	10.17
European Union	3.70	3.62	3.52	3.54	7.86	8.06	7.65	7.60	29.11	29.15	26.93	26.93	0.00	0.00	-2.22	-7.62
France	1.86	1.86	1.70	1.70	7.98	8.12	7.50	7.50	14.87	15.10	12.75	12.75	0.00	0.00	-2.35	-15.56
Italy	0.85	0.93	0.90	0.90	8.68	8.66	8.33	8.33	7.41	8.03	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	-0.53	-6.59
Mexico	8.10	8.00	7.90	7.90	2.10	2.13	2.03	2.03	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-5.88
FSU-12	2.70	2.99	2.83	2.53	2.63	3.02	2.18	2.02	7.09	9.02	6.17	5.12	-1.05	-17.03	-3.90	-43.27
Russia	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.50	2.64	3.04	2.00	1.80	2.14	2.45	1.60	0.90	-0.70	-43.75	-1.55	-63.22
Ukraine	1.16	1.33	1.25	1.25	2.46	2.84	2.16	2.16	2.85	3.78	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	-1.08	-28.57
Other W. Europe	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	6.63	8.76	8.13	8.13	1.34	1.74	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-9.98
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.55	4.46	4.65	4.65	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.81
Other Foreign	72.71	74.03	73.44	73.44	2.66	2.76	2.77	2.78	193.29	204.15	203.55	204.25	0.70	0.34	0.09	0.05
China	21.04	20.69	21.00	21.00	4.53	4.96	4.95	4.95	95.38	102.70	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.27
Brazil	12.40	13.68	13.00	13.00	2.35	2.34	2.31	2.38	29.20	32.00	30.00	31.00	1.00	3.33	-1.00	-3.13
India	6.02	6.00	6.10	6.10	1.69	1.62	1.72	1.72	10.20	9.70	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.80	8.25
Canada	0.86	0.99	0.96	0.96	5.70	6.59	7.38	7.38	4.88	6.50	7.05	7.05	0.00	0.00	0.55	8.44
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.00	3.00	1.85	1.83	1.73	1.73	5.65	5.40	5.20	5.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-3.70
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.20	3.20	1.44	1.62	1.50	1.50	4.81	5.03	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-4.57
Egypt	0.75	0.80	0.75	0.75	6.00	6.15	6.27	6.27	4.50	4.94	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-4.86
Zimbabwe	1.20	1.40	1.10	1.10	1.67	1.64	1.82	1.82	2.00	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-13.04
Others	24.06	24.43	24.34	24.34	1.52	1.46	1.45	1.44	36.66	35.58	35.30	35.00	-0.30	-0.85	-0.59	-1.64

TABLE 6
Barley Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				Prel.			
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	From last month	From last year		
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	72.72	74.51	73.73	73.57	2.28	2.28	2.18	2.19	165.67	169.94	160.83	161.45	0.62	0.39	-8.49	-4.99
United States	2.95	2.73	2.70	2.70	3.36	3.17	3.03	3.03	9.91	8.67	8.16	8.16	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-5.82
Total Foreign	69.77	71.78	71.03	70.87	2.23	2.25	2.15	2.16	155.76	161.27	152.67	153.29	0.62	0.41	-7.98	-4.95
European Union	11.43	10.11	9.81	9.81	3.79	4.22	3.98	4.00	43.32	42.63	39.06	39.23	0.17	0.44	-3.40	-7.98
Denmark	0.89	0.72	0.69	0.69	3.33	4.72	4.86	4.86	2.97	3.40	3.35	3.35	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-1.47
France	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.40	5.88	5.55	5.57	5.57	10.58	8.88	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	-1.08	-12.16
Germany	2.41	2.20	2.10	2.10	5.06	5.00	5.19	5.19	12.20	11.00	10.90	10.90	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-0.91
Italy	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.40	3.87	3.84	3.75	3.75	1.74	1.63	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-8.20
Spain	4.01	3.48	3.60	3.58	1.52	2.74	2.06	2.09	6.11	9.52	7.40	7.50	0.10	1.35	-2.02	-21.22
United Kingdom	1.31	1.18	1.10	1.10	5.61	5.12	5.27	5.27	7.35	6.04	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-3.97
FSU-12	25.96	28.91	29.78	29.68	1.95	1.82	1.73	1.74	50.71	52.56	51.55	51.65	0.10	0.19	-0.90	-1.72
Russia	14.56	15.45	16.50	16.40	1.65	1.72	1.64	1.65	26.99	26.63	27.00	27.10	0.10	0.37	0.47	1.77
Ukraine	3.45	4.22	5.00	5.00	2.93	3.20	3.00	3.00	10.11	13.50	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	11.11
Kazakhstan	5.72	7.00	6.10	6.10	1.49	1.02	0.84	0.84	8.51	7.15	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	-2.05	-28.65
Baltic States	1.23	0.95	1.04	1.04	1.37	2.15	1.74	1.74	1.69	2.04	1.82	1.82	0.00	0.00	-0.22	-10.61
Eastern Europe	3.67	3.74	3.57	3.57	3.11	2.69	3.03	3.06	11.44	10.81	10.83	10.93	0.10	0.92	0.13	1.16
Poland	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.00	2.35	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.82	3.30	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-18.18
Czechoslovakia	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.90	4.00	3.73	3.78	3.69	3.55	3.30	3.40	3.50	0.10	2.94	0.20	6.06
Romania	0.63	0.64	0.76	0.76	2.67	2.42	2.11	2.11	1.68	1.55	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.23
Canada	3.79	4.16	4.09	4.09	2.88	3.12	2.86	2.86	10.92	12.97	11.69	11.69	0.00	0.00	-1.28	-9.88
Other W. Europe	1.42	1.35	1.44	1.44	3.47	3.99	3.96	3.96	4.92	5.39	5.70	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.31	5.83
Sweden	0.43	0.39	0.45	0.45	2.92	4.28	3.78	3.78	1.26	1.67	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.74
Turkey	3.44	3.55	3.70	3.70	1.89	2.06	1.84	1.89	6.50	7.30	6.80	7.00	0.20	2.94	-0.30	-4.11
Australia	2.98	3.64	2.47	2.47	1.83	1.91	1.05	1.12	5.46	6.96	2.60	2.76	0.16	6.15	-4.20	-60.32
China	1.25	1.23	1.20	1.20	3.20	3.43	3.33	3.33	4.00	4.20	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-4.76
Morocco	2.23	2.15	2.60	2.60	0.48	0.47	1.43	1.43	1.08	1.02	3.72	3.72	0.00	0.00	2.70	265.06
India	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.79	1.68	1.78	1.78	1.70	1.51	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.09	5.96
Others	11.41	11.10	10.43	10.37	1.23	1.25	1.27	1.27	14.02	13.90	13.30	13.18	-0.11	-0.83	-0.71	-5.11

TABLE 7
Oats Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT		Percent	
World	20.06	19.70	19.66	19.62	1.68	1.79	1.69	1.68	33.60	35.32	33.25	32.97	-0.29	-0.86	-2.38	-6.67
United States	1.82	1.54	1.63	1.63	2.35	1.95	2.05	2.05	4.27	3.00	3.34	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.34	11.16
Total Foreign	18.24	18.16	18.03	18.00	1.61	1.78	1.66	1.65	29.33	32.32	29.92	29.63	-0.29	-0.96	-2.69	-8.33
FSU-12	9.85	9.80	9.90	9.85	1.42	1.49	1.39	1.37	13.97	14.63	13.78	13.53	-0.25	-1.81	-1.10	-7.51
Russia	8.54	8.39	8.40	8.35	1.32	1.38	1.31	1.29	11.24	11.54	11.00	10.75	-0.25	-2.27	-0.79	-8.84
Ukraine	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50	2.52	2.94	2.20	2.20	1.25	1.50	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-26.87
Belarus	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	2.17	2.28	2.27	2.27	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.90	1.81	1.45	1.45	0.16	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-26.42
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.10	2.99	2.90	2.90	1.95	2.32	2.03	2.05	6.05	6.93	5.88	5.93	0.05	0.85	-1.01	-14.53
Canada	1.24	1.34	1.51	1.51	2.28	2.65	2.45	2.45	2.82	3.55	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.15	4.25
Sweden	0.34	0.30	0.32	0.32	2.36	4.32	3.31	3.31	0.81	1.30	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-18.15
Australia	1.17	1.00	0.72	0.72	1.68	1.66	0.93	0.93	1.97	1.65	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	-0.99	-59.72
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.43	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.50	0.05	11.11	0.06	14.42
Other Foreign	5.12	5.21	5.08	5.09	1.79	2.01	1.98	1.95	9.16	10.46	10.04	9.96	-0.09	-0.86	-0.51	-4.84
China	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.50	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	0.64	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-6.25
European Union	1.26	1.31	1.32	1.34	2.85	3.18	3.12	3.02	3.58	4.16	4.11	4.03	-0.08	-1.90	-0.13	-3.12
France	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	4.24	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.29
Germany	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.40	3.67	4.72	4.13	4.13	1.31	1.70	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-2.94
Italy	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	2.28	2.57	2.48	2.48	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	5.00	5.00	5.39	5.39	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.00
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.86	2.07	1.98	1.98	2.22	2.71	2.58	2.58	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-4.81
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.00	3.24	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.07	27.27
Poland	0.67	0.64	0.62	0.62	1.84	2.34	1.94	1.94	1.23	1.50	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-20.00
Yugoslavia	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.12	1.80	1.77	1.67	1.67	0.09	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-13.04
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.34	3.16	3.64	3.53	3.53	1.06	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.39	3.75	2.50	2.50	0.32	0.45	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-33.33
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.93	2.00	2.00	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.14
Others	1.51	1.46	1.35	1.35	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.70	1.06	1.03	0.96	0.95	-0.01	-0.84	-0.08	-7.41

TABLE 8
Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	14.10	12.83	10.64	10.66	2.03	2.03	2.13	2.08	28.64	26.06	22.64	22.16	-0.48	-2.12	-3.91	-14.99
United States	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.84	1.71	1.73	1.73	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.60
Total Foreign	13.94	12.67	10.48	10.49	2.03	2.04	2.13	2.08	28.35	25.80	22.35	21.87	-0.48	-2.15	-3.93	-15.22
FSU-12	9.71	8.12	5.76	5.76	1.92	1.75	1.76	1.67	18.64	14.20	10.11	9.61	-0.50	-4.94	-4.59	-32.30
Russia	7.57	5.99	3.90	3.90	1.83	1.53	1.67	1.54	13.89	9.15	6.50	6.00	-0.50	-7.69	-3.15	-34.43
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.35	0.35	2.32	2.41	2.00	2.00	1.16	1.20	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-41.67
Belarus	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	3.06	2.93	2.40	2.40	3.06	3.00	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-20.00
Baltic States	0.35	0.42	0.29	0.29	2.23	1.93	1.74	1.74	0.79	0.81	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-38.35
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.19	1.92	1.98	2.12	2.12	0.27	0.32	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.07	23.51
Other Foreign																
Eastern Europe	3.74	3.97	4.24	4.26	2.31	2.64	2.67	2.67	8.66	10.47	11.35	11.37	0.02	0.18	0.90	8.57
Hungary	2.27	2.45	2.68	2.68	1.98	2.26	2.23	2.23	4.51	5.54	5.98	5.98	0.00	0.00	0.44	8.04
Poland	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	2.00	1.57	2.22	2.22	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.09	81.82
Czechoslovakia	2.03	2.20	2.40	2.40	1.96	2.27	2.21	2.21	3.98	5.00	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	6.00
European Union	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	16.67
Denmark	1.06	1.07	1.13	1.14	3.17	3.73	3.98	3.93	3.37	3.99	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	12.62
France	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	3.50	4.25	4.22	4.22	0.31	0.32	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.06	17.65
Germany	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.94	3.80	3.60	3.60	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-5.26
Spain	0.62	0.66	0.74	0.74	3.94	4.52	4.73	4.73	2.42	2.98	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.52	17.29
Other W. Europe	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.16	1.24	1.75	1.47	1.36	0.23	0.30	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-26.67
Austria	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.13	3.91	4.15	4.09	4.09	0.47	0.61	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-14.75
Sweden	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.03	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.45
Turkey	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	4.12	4.60	4.50	4.50	0.14	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-21.74
Others	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.39	1.47	1.47	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.02	8.70
	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.65	0.74	0.73	0.85	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.02	20.20	0.02	17.82

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94	
	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	From last month	From last year	From last month	From last year
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	40.05	37.48	37.54	37.37	1.61	1.39	1.52	1.52	64.32	52.24	57.02	56.65	-0.37	-0.65	4.41	8.44
United States	4.88	3.61	3.63	3.63	4.56	3.76	4.58	4.58	22.23	13.57	16.64	16.64	0.00	0.00	3.07	22.62
Total Foreign	35.17	33.88	33.91	33.74	1.20	1.14	1.19	1.19	42.09	38.68	40.38	40.01	-0.37	-0.91	1.34	3.46
India	13.11	12.95	12.80	12.80	0.99	0.91	0.98	0.98	12.96	11.80	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.70	5.93
China	1.30	1.34	1.50	1.50	3.65	3.73	3.87	3.87	4.74	5.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.80	16.00
Mexico	0.70	0.80	0.62	0.62	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.39	2.38	2.04	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.94
Nigeria	4.80	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.83	3.80	3.70	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.70
Sudan	4.50	3.70	4.00	4.00	0.90	0.65	0.75	0.75	4.05	2.40	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	25.00
Argentina	0.72	0.65	0.63	0.63	3.95	3.51	3.49	3.49	2.83	2.27	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-3.08
Australia	0.43	0.49	0.50	0.35	1.28	1.89	1.80	1.86	0.56	0.93	0.90	0.65	-0.25	-27.78	-0.28	-30.33
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.41	1.30	1.24	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.17
Colombia	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.25	3.08	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.62	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.17
Venezuela	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.20	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.53	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	4.73	5.29	4.62	4.62	0.62	0.74	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-18.92
Yemen	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.65	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.92	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.00
Niger	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.30	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.10	28.57
Rep. of South Africa	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.13	2.52	2.68	2.50	1.92	0.43	0.43	0.38	0.25	-0.13	-33.33	-0.18	-42.13
Thailand	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.07	1.20	1.25	1.25	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.02	11.11
Others	21.92	20.78	20.95	20.78	1.32	1.28	1.32	1.31	28.98	26.70	27.68	27.31	-0.37	-1.33	0.62	2.32

TABLE 10
Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT		Percent	
World	145.15	144.45	144.85	144.77	3.59	3.60	3.62	3.61	352.58	350.93	353.76	353.31	-0.45	-0.13	2.38	0.68
United States	1.27	1.15	1.34	1.34	6.43	6.18	6.68	6.68	5.70	4.96	6.28	6.28	0.00	0.00	1.32	26.69
Total Foreign	143.89	143.31	143.51	143.43	3.57	3.58	3.59	3.59	346.88	345.97	347.48	347.03	-0.45	-0.13	1.06	0.31
Major Exporters	22.50	22.73	23.45	23.36	2.85	2.75	2.75	2.75	38.36	40.07	41.31	41.12	-0.19	-0.46	1.06	2.63
Vietnam	6.51	6.40	6.45	6.45	3.33	3.47	3.46	3.46	14.32	14.65	14.75	14.75	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.68
Thailand	9.16	8.70	9.30	9.30	2.17	2.21	2.26	2.26	13.15	12.67	13.86	13.86	0.00	0.00	1.19	9.37
Burma	4.86	5.44	5.50	5.50	2.76	2.77	2.82	2.82	7.77	8.75	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.86
Pakistan	1.97	2.19	2.20	2.11	2.37	2.74	2.52	2.50	3.12	4.00	3.70	3.51	-0.19	-5.08	-0.48	-12.09
Major Importers	14.53	14.43	13.97	13.98	4.18	4.17	4.16	4.17	40.57	40.13	38.90	39.01	0.11	0.28	-1.12	-2.80
Indonesia	11.10	11.00	10.54	10.54	4.34	4.38	4.35	4.36	31.35	31.32	29.80	29.90	0.10	0.34	-1.42	-4.53
Rep. of Korea	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.12	6.27	5.73	6.17	6.17	5.33	4.75	5.06	5.06	0.00	0.00	0.31	6.53
European Union	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.34	5.98	5.74	5.74	5.56	1.40	1.28	1.23	1.24	0.01	0.81	-0.04	-3.05
Iran	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.62	3.75	4.26	4.36	4.36	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.88
Nigeria	0.65	0.68	0.89	0.89	1.28	1.42	1.21	1.21	0.50	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-13.79
Other Foreign	106.86	106.15	106.09	106.09	3.88	3.89	3.91	3.90	267.95	265.77	267.27	266.90	-0.37	-0.14	1.13	0.42
China	32.09	30.36	30.00	30.00	5.80	5.85	5.79	5.79	130.35	124.39	121.50	121.50	0.00	0.00	-2.89	-2.32
India	41.40	42.20	42.50	42.50	2.63	2.77	2.75	2.75	72.61	78.00	78.00	78.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	10.16	10.02	10.00	10.00	2.71	2.67	2.70	2.70	18.34	17.87	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.76
Japan	2.11	2.14	2.20	2.20	6.28	4.58	6.81	6.81	9.62	7.13	10.90	10.90	0.00	0.00	3.77	52.90
Brazil	4.38	4.38	4.30	4.30	2.26	2.40	2.45	2.45	6.73	7.15	7.15	7.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	3.24	3.45	3.50	3.50	2.94	2.88	2.86	2.86	6.19	6.45	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.78
Taiwan	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.37	5.19	5.49	5.49	5.49	1.50	1.64	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-8.31
FSU-12	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.55	3.06	3.16	3.01	2.82	1.23	1.27	1.07	1.00	-0.07	-6.55	-0.27	-21.11
Russia	0.27	0.26	0.20	0.20	2.85	2.96	2.69	2.69	0.49	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-30.00
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	7.64	8.20	7.72	7.72	0.68	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-3.75
Others	12.34	12.46	12.54	12.54	2.68	2.71	2.78	2.73	20.70	21.12	21.91	21.61	-0.30	-1.37	0.49	2.34

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	227.46	227.54	251.49	253.59	2.10	0.84	26.05	11.45
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	159.02	168.05	170.58	172.68	2.10	1.23	4.63	2.76
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.92	4.74	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.25	5.34
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.00	4.25	4.30	4.37	0.07	1.63	0.12	2.75
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	145.53	148.44	155.22	155.51	1.50	1.47	1.56	1.57	218.55	218.55	242.20	244.23	2.03	0.84	25.68	11.75
	29.62	30.15	32.31	32.31	2.31	1.97	2.50	2.50	68.44	59.50	80.92	80.92	0.00	0.00	21.42	36.01
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ China Brazil India Argentina FSU-12 Russia Ukraine Uzbekistan Turkmenistan Canada European Union France Italy Germany Spain United Kingdom Indonesia Pakistan Eastern Europe Poland Romania Hungary Turkey Philippines Paraguay Mexico Others	115.91	118.29	122.90	123.20	1.30	1.34	1.31	1.33	150.10	159.06	161.29	163.32	2.03	1.26	4.26	2.68
	23.83	24.09	24.90	25.10	1.39	1.59	1.49	1.51	33.04	38.29	37.08	37.98	0.90	2.43	-0.32	-0.82
	11.93	12.62	12.85	12.85	1.96	2.01	1.95	2.02	23.38	25.43	24.99	25.89	0.90	3.60	0.46	1.81
	27.92	28.53	28.75	28.65	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.79	22.68	22.72	22.82	22.73	-0.09	-0.37	0.01	0.04
	7.64	8.11	8.76	8.86	1.95	2.06	1.97	2.00	14.91	16.73	17.22	17.72	0.50	2.90	0.98	5.86
	8.99	8.88	8.90	8.90	1.15	1.13	1.03	1.01	10.32	10.05	9.12	8.99	-0.13	-1.46	-1.06	-10.57
	3.71	3.66	3.80	3.80	1.01	0.92	0.86	0.81	3.74	3.35	3.26	3.06	-0.20	-6.13	-0.29	-8.66
	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.36	1.33	0.99	0.99	2.42	2.38	1.77	1.77	0.00	0.00	-0.61	-25.68
	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.56	1.60	2.38	2.49	2.35	2.41	0.06	2.73	-0.08	-3.06
	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.25	1.25	0.71	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-3.64
	3.54	4.90	6.66	6.66	1.52	1.51	1.44	1.44	5.38	7.41	9.62	9.62	0.00	0.00	2.21	29.81
	5.71	5.59	5.95	5.95	2.06	1.90	2.03	2.03	11.76	10.63	12.07	12.10	0.02	0.20	1.47	13.85
	1.71	1.44	1.83	1.83	2.33	2.31	2.32	2.32	3.99	3.32	4.24	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.92	27.71
	0.48	0.29	0.42	0.42	2.78	2.81	2.59	2.59	1.34	0.82	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.27	33.37
	1.07	1.09	1.26	1.26	2.62	2.81	2.66	2.66	2.79	3.06	3.35	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.29	9.47
	1.47	1.74	1.34	1.34	1.02	0.72	0.87	0.87	1.49	1.26	1.17	1.17	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-6.83
	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.25
	2.11	2.10	2.13	2.12	1.24	1.20	1.24	1.17	2.62	2.52	2.64	2.49	-0.15	-5.83	-0.04	-1.39
	3.31	3.27	3.29	3.29	1.05	0.97	0.92	0.92	3.49	3.17	3.03	3.03	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-4.30
	2.63	2.45	2.31	2.31	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	3.96	3.67	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.65
	0.42	0.35	0.34	0.34	1.81	1.70	2.02	2.02	0.76	0.60	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.08	13.95
	0.73	0.67	0.64	0.64	1.02	1.19	1.34	1.34	0.75	0.79	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.07	8.71
	0.48	0.43	0.45	0.45	1.74	1.74	1.54	1.54	0.84	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-7.86
	1.41	1.22	1.36	1.36	1.43	1.49	1.50	1.50	2.02	1.81	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.24	13.00
	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	1.09	1.13	0.98	0.98	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27
	1.29	1.46	1.40	1.40	1.57	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.02	2.04	2.09	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.45
	0.45	0.35	0.45	0.45	1.73	1.85	1.79	1.79	0.77	0.64	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.17	26.09
	15.09	14.64	15.14	15.24	0.91	0.95	0.92	0.92	13.68	13.86	13.99	14.06	0.08	0.56	0.20	1.45

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12
Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	56.67	60.62	62.04	62.11	2.07	1.94	2.16	2.18	117.23	117.32	134.24	135.12	0.89	0.66	17.80	15.17
United States	23.57	23.21	24.74	24.74	2.53	2.19	2.81	2.81	59.61	50.92	69.63	69.63	0.00	0.00	18.71	36.74
Total Foreign	33.10	37.41	37.30	37.37	1.74	1.78	1.73	1.75	57.62	66.40	64.61	65.50	0.89	1.37	-0.91	-1.37
Major Exporters	16.51	17.89	17.98	17.98	3.35	2.16	2.14	2.19	35.60	38.70	38.55	39.45	0.90	2.33	0.75	1.94
Brazil	10.63	11.44	11.40	11.40	2.12	2.15	2.11	2.18	22.50	24.60	24.00	24.90	0.90	3.75	0.30	1.22
Argentina	4.90	5.40	5.50	5.50	2.32	2.28	2.31	2.31	11.35	12.30	12.70	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.40	3.25
Paraguay	0.98	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.79	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.78
Other Foreign	16.60	19.52	19.32	19.39	1.33	1.42	1.35	1.34	22.02	27.70	26.06	26.05	-0.01	-0.05	-1.66	-5.98
China	7.22	9.70	9.70	9.70	1.43	1.58	1.42	1.42	10.30	15.31	13.80	13.80	0.00	0.00	-1.51	-9.86
Canada	0.56	0.72	0.82	0.82	2.48	2.57	2.75	2.75	1.39	1.85	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.40	21.68
Eastern Europe	0.30	0.20	0.16	0.16	1.06	1.29	1.56	1.56	0.32	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.45
European Union	0.42	0.23	0.31	0.31	2.84	3.02	2.93	2.93	1.18	0.69	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	29.52
India	3.63	4.25	3.95	3.95	0.86	0.94	0.84	0.84	3.11	4.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-17.50
Indonesia	1.47	1.48	1.44	1.49	1.16	1.11	1.13	1.07	1.70	1.65	1.63	1.60	-0.03	-2.08	-0.05	-3.03
FSU-12	0.79	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.81	0.86	0.70	0.70	0.63	0.65	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-23.49
Russia	0.65	0.63	0.58	0.58	0.78	0.80	0.62	0.62	0.51	0.50	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-27.57
Ukraine	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.78	1.25	1.13	1.13	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-10.00
Mexico	0.31	0.22	0.23	0.23	1.88	2.15	2.17	2.17	0.57	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.02	3.81
Thailand	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	1.40	1.28	1.39	1.39	0.48	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.05	11.11
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.71	1.16	1.38	1.38	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	8.91
Bolivia	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.30	1.96	1.93	1.83	1.83	0.47	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.77
Rep. of Korea	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	1.68	1.45	1.55	1.55	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	2.11	2.04	2.12	2.12	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.02	13.39
Others	0.73	0.74	0.77	0.79	1.38	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.00	1.07	1.09	1.11	0.02	1.84	0.04	3.45

TABLE 13
Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94	
	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	From last month	From last year	From last year	From last year
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World																
United States	32.34	30.61	32.31	32.24	0.98	0.96	0.99	1.00	31.63	29.51	32.05	32.08	0.03	0.10	2.57	8.70
Total Foreign	4.50	5.17	5.39	5.39	1.26	1.11	1.29	1.29	5.65	5.75	6.96	6.96	0.00	0.00	1.20	20.91
	27.83	25.44	26.92	26.84	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	25.98	23.76	25.09	25.12	0.03	0.13	1.36	5.75
China																
FSU-12	6.84	5.00	5.55	5.55	1.12	1.27	1.30	1.30	7.66	6.37	7.23	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.86	13.42
Uzbekistan	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	1.27	1.36	1.36	1.39	3.68	3.84	3.68	3.74	0.07	1.82	-0.09	-2.40
Turkmenistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.56	1.60	2.37	2.48	2.34	2.40	0.06	2.74	-0.08	-3.06
Pakistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.25	1.25	0.71	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-3.64
India	2.84	2.81	2.82	2.82	1.09	0.98	0.92	0.92	3.08	2.74	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-4.97
Brazil	7.54	7.44	7.70	7.60	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.55	4.67	4.10	4.27	4.18	-0.09	-1.99	0.08	2.05
Turkey	1.22	1.09	1.35	1.35	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.73	0.67	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.16	23.51
African Franc Zone	0.64	0.57	0.58	0.58	1.40	1.64	1.67	1.67	0.89	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.30
Australia	1.26	1.19	1.28	1.30	0.77	0.74	0.86	0.85	0.97	0.88	1.10	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.22	25.54
Egypt	0.26	0.27	0.20	0.21	2.02	1.88	1.85	1.99	0.53	0.50	0.37	0.41	0.04	10.27	-0.09	-17.91
Argentina	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	1.50	1.83	1.63	1.63	0.54	0.68	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-25.59
Paraguay	0.33	0.48	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.84	0.76	0.76	0.25	0.40	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.13	32.43
Greece	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.28	0.87	0.54	0.71	0.71	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Syria	0.28	0.35	0.38	0.38	1.57	1.55	1.39	1.45	0.43	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.02	4.56	0.01	1.29
Mexico	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	2.25	2.21	1.97	1.97	0.48	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-12.79
Colombia	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.14	1.79	1.61	1.56	1.56	0.08	0.05	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.17	338.00
Sudan	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.97	1.12	0.86	0.86	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-14.00
Others	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.99	0.90	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.07	56.56
	2.61	2.25	2.46	2.46	0.58	0.54	0.57	0.57	1.50	1.21	1.42	1.40	-0.02	-1.20	0.19	15.43

TABLE 14
Peanut Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	From last month	From last year	
World	19.36	19.50	19.60	1.19	1.23	1.23	23.08	23.93	24.12	0.81	3.37	4.21
United States	0.68	0.68	0.65	2.87	2.25	2.96	1.94	1.54	1.93	0.00	0.00	25.67
Total Foreign	18.68	18.82	19.15	1.13	1.19	1.17	21.14	22.39	23.00	0.81	3.66	2.74
India	8.35	8.37	8.50	1.06	0.91	0.99	8.85	7.63	8.40	0.00	0.00	10.15
China	2.99	3.38	3.40	1.99	2.49	2.28	5.95	8.42	7.30	0.90	12.33	-2.61
Indonesia	0.62	0.60	0.61	1.46	1.44	1.49	0.91	0.87	1.00	-0.12	-12.00	1.73
Senegal	0.93	0.78	0.85	0.63	0.81	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.64	0.00	0.00	1.60
Burma	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.03	7.82	1.56
Argentina	0.11	0.13	0.16	1.91	1.77	1.81	0.21	0.23	0.28	0.00	0.00	21.74
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.36	1.36	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.11	0.15	1.05	1.64	0.97	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.00	-0.04	-22.22
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	3.23
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.16	1.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	-4.55
Mexico	0.09	0.09	0.08	1.31	1.28	1.20	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.00	-16.52
Others	1.92	1.93	1.95	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.57	1.57	1.61	0.00	0.00	2.29

February 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15
Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World																
United States	17.55	17.87	18.81	18.91	1.21	1.18	1.19	1.20	21.29	21.00	22.35	22.65	0.30	1.34	1.66	7.89
Total Foreign	0.83	1.01	1.39	1.39	1.41	1.16	1.58	1.58	1.16	1.17	2.19	2.19	0.00	0.00	1.03	88.00
	16.73	16.86	17.42	17.52	1.20	1.18	1.16	1.17	20.13	19.83	20.16	20.46	0.30	1.49	0.63	3.17
FSU-12																
Russia	4.98	5.02	5.19	5.19	1.14	1.05	0.90	0.87	5.69	5.30	4.69	4.49	-0.20	-4.26	-0.81	-15.24
Ukraine	2.89	2.92	3.10	3.10	1.06	0.94	0.90	0.84	3.07	2.76	2.80	2.60	-0.20	-7.14	-0.16	-5.69
Argentina	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.40	1.34	0.97	0.97	2.28	2.20	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-27.27
European Union	2.30	2.10	2.40	2.50	1.35	1.81	1.54	1.68	3.10	3.80	3.70	4.20	0.50	13.51	0.40	10.53
France	2.63	2.84	2.78	2.78	1.51	1.20	1.52	1.52	3.98	3.41	4.21	4.21	0.00	0.00	0.80	23.51
Spain	0.99	0.82	1.03	1.03	2.14	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.11	1.64	2.15	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.51	31.10
Italy	1.37	1.70	1.24	1.24	0.98	0.71	0.82	0.82	1.34	1.22	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	-0.19	-15.97
Eastern Europe	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.21	2.16	2.22	2.14	2.14	0.26	0.26	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.19	73.08
Hungary	1.71	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.42	1.37	1.42	1.42	2.43	2.34	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-2.40
Romania	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.41	1.77	1.79	1.57	1.57	0.76	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-7.14
Yugoslavia	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.58	1.10	1.18	1.33	1.33	0.62	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.07	10.63
Bulgaria	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16	1.86	2.00	1.88	1.88	0.36	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-25.00
Czechoslovakia	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.40	1.21	0.94	1.13	1.13	0.58	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.27
China	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.30	2.00	2.20	2.20	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.00
Turkey	0.81	0.71	0.75	0.75	1.82	1.77	1.80	1.80	1.47	1.25	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.10	8.00
India	0.70	0.58	0.70	0.70	1.40	1.29	1.32	1.32	0.98	0.75	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.18	23.33
Rep. of South Africa	2.09	2.30	2.40	2.40	0.57	0.65	0.63	0.63	1.19	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.91	1.10	0.95	0.95	0.36	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-9.52
Burma	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.83	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-13.82
Others	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.62	0.66	0.60	0.60	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-11.76
	0.89	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.88	0.98	0.98	0.78	0.82	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.09	10.45

TABLE 16
Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	From last month	From last month	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.61	19.84	22.45	22.45	1.29	1.35	1.31	1.31	25.31	26.79	29.44	29.44	0.00	0.00	2.65	9.89
United States	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.14	1.36	1.51	1.48	1.48	0.07	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.09	77.59
Total Foreign	19.56	19.76	22.31	22.31	1.29	1.35	1.31	1.31	25.24	26.67	29.23	29.23	0.00	0.00	2.56	9.60
India	6.31	6.17	6.20	6.20	0.77	0.89	0.86	0.86	4.87	5.50	5.35	5.35	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-2.73
China	5.98	5.30	5.70	5.70	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.30	7.65	6.94	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.46	6.63
Canada	2.90	4.10	5.75	5.75	1.33	1.34	1.26	1.26	3.88	5.48	7.23	7.23	0.00	0.00	1.75	31.90
European Union	2.31	2.14	2.44	2.44	2.62	2.78	2.61	2.61	6.06	5.95	6.38	6.38	0.00	0.00	0.44	7.31
France	0.69	0.57	0.71	0.71	2.64	2.74	2.60	2.60	1.81	1.55	1.83	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.28	18.06
Germany	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.07	2.61	2.83	2.67	2.67	2.62	2.85	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.35
United Kingdom	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.25
Denmark	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	2.39	2.54	2.53	2.53	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.12
Eastern Europe	0.61	0.54	0.53	0.53	1.97	1.98	2.19	2.19	1.20	1.07	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.09	8.34
Poland	0.42	0.35	0.34	0.34	1.81	1.70	2.02	2.02	0.76	0.60	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.08	13.95
Czechoslovakia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.80	2.80	2.80	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FSU-12	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.96	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.06
Russia	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.93	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Sweden	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.94	2.20	2.27	2.27	0.25	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.28
Pakistan	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.81	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.26	0.35	0.51	0.51	1.64	1.65	1.04	1.04	0.42	0.57	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-6.45

February 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	1992/93	Prel. 1993/94	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.92	4.74	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.25	5.34
Philippines	2.22	1.92	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.18	9.20
Indonesia	1.19	1.27	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.79
India	0.49	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
Mexico	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.00
Sri Lanka	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.10
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.00	4.25	4.30	4.37	0.07	1.63	0.12	2.75
Malaysia	2.14	2.18	2.22	2.27	0.05	2.03	0.08	3.85
Indonesia	0.86	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
Nigeria	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.03	9.80	0.01	3.70
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33
Thailand	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	18.33
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.53	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.57
PALM OIL								
World	13.01	13.40	13.76	13.90	0.14	1.05	0.50	3.75
Malaysia	7.13	7.10	7.40	7.55	0.15	2.03	0.45	6.34
Indonesia	3.25	3.65	3.65	3.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-5.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.31	-0.00	-1.59	0.01	4.73
Colombia	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.06
Thailand	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.05	18.96
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.44

February 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18
Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	1992/93	1993/94	Jan.	Feb.	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	32.63	30.63	32.33	32.26	552	547	566	567	82.74	76.93	84.01	84.04	0.03	0.03	7.11	9.25
United States	4.51	5.17	5.39	5.39	783	679	796	796	16.22	16.13	19.73	19.73	0.00	0.00	3.59	22.28
Total Foreign	28.12	25.45	26.94	26.87	515	520	520	521	66.52	60.79	64.29	64.31	0.03	0.04	3.52	5.79
Major Exporters																
China	17.30	15.08	15.94	15.97	620	656	653	655	49.26	45.44	47.84	48.04	0.21	0.43	2.60	5.71
Pakistan	6.84	5.00	5.55	5.55	659	749	765	765	20.70	17.20	19.50	19.50	0.00	0.00	2.30	13.37
Sudan	2.84	2.81	2.82	2.82	543	488	463	463	7.07	6.28	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-0.28	-4.49
Turkey	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.17	395	392	487	487	0.28	0.24	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.14	56.38
Turkey	0.64	0.57	0.58	0.58	901	1060	1089	1089	2.64	2.77	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.13	4.84
FSU-12	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	701	746	742	755	9.30	9.64	9.20	9.36	0.16	1.74	-0.28	-2.90
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	784	835	848	871	6.00	6.24	5.85	6.00	0.16	2.65	-0.24	-3.85
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	684	702	683	683	1.79	1.85	1.79	1.79	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-3.35
Other	0.65	0.61	0.63	0.63	505	550	542	543	1.51	1.55	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.32	0.02	1.42
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	988	1102	983	983	1.62	1.88	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.48	-25.61
African Franc Zone	1.26	1.18	1.28	1.30	434	446	505	498	2.51	2.43	2.98	2.99	0.00	0.17	0.56	22.89
Southern Hemisphere	2.34	2.20	2.52	2.54	479	494	472	474	5.14	5.00	5.48	5.52	0.04	0.73	0.51	10.28
Argentina	0.33	0.48	0.70	0.70	446	486	443	443	0.67	1.08	1.43	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.35	32.07
Australia	0.26	0.27	0.19	0.21	1424	1241	1347	1317	1.71	1.51	1.20	1.24	0.04	3.33	-0.27	-17.94
Brazil	1.49	1.09	1.35	1.35	310	373	371	371	2.11	1.86	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.44	23.66
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.28	536	324	428	428	0.65	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.18
Major Importers																
	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.47	849	885	818	841	1.69	1.74	1.77	1.82	0.05	2.83	0.07	4.13
Other Foreign	10.39	9.94	10.53	10.43	326	298	304	302	15.57	13.61	14.69	14.46	-0.23	-1.57	0.85	6.26
India	7.54	7.44	7.70	7.60	316	281	283	281	10.93	9.60	10.00	9.80	-0.20	-2.00	0.20	2.04
Others	2.84	2.50	2.83	2.83	356	348	361	358	4.64	4.00	4.69	4.66	-0.03	-0.64	0.66	16.37

February 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 13-year record of the difference between the February projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the February projection and the final estimate have averaged 2.8 million tons (0.5 percent) and ranged from -7.3 to 6.8 million tons. The February projection has been below the final 9 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1993/94 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	--- Million metric tons ---				Number of years 2/
WHEAT						
World	0.5	2.8	-7.3	6.8	9	4
U.S.	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	6	2
Foreign	0.6	2.8	-7.3	6.8	9	4
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.7	5.3	-11.1	5.1	9	4
U.S.	0.1	0.2	-0.2	1.3	9	1
Foreign	0.9	5.4	-11.0	5.1	7	5
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.4	4.5	-13.0	1.9	10	3
U.S.	1.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1	5	1
Foreign	1.5	4.4	-13.0	1.9	10	3
SOYBEANS						
World	1.7	1.7	-3.5	2.1	8	5
U.S.	1.1	0.6	-1.6	1.8	6	5
Foreign	3.1	1.4	-2.2	2.2	10	3
		--- Million 480-lb. bales ---				
COTTON						
World	2.0	1.7	-5.4	2.8	8	5
U.S.	0.7	0.1	-0.1	0.3	3	9
Foreign	2.5	1.7	-5.7	2.7	8	5
UNITED STATES		----- Million bushels -----				
CORN	0.1	4	-8	38	2	1
SORGHUM	0.1	1	0	4	0	2
BARLEY	0.4	2	-3	11	7	1
OATS	0.1	0	-2	0	3	0

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1993/94 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 13 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

FEBRUARY 10, 1995

MAP 1



1 - UNITED STATES

Rain and wet soils hampered completion of the cotton and soybean harvests from the Delta into the southeastern States. Rain, mudslides and flooding slowed crop growth, and delayed fieldwork on the west coast. Snowpack in the western mountains was generally the best in a decade. January's weather generally favored winter wheat in the Plains and citrus and winter vegetables across the south.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Near to above normal January rainfall and cool temperatures favored summer crops across Argentina. In southern Brazil, widespread showers continued to aid soybeans, coffee and citrus.

3 - EUROPE

Heavy rainfall, and snow melt caused by unseasonably mild weather, inundated northwestern Europe in late January. Flooding abated in early February. In contrast, drought persisted in southern and eastern Spain, stressing winter crops and causing severe water shortages.

4 - FSU-WESTERN

Precipitation in January was near to above normal over most winter grain areas. Following a period of bitter cold from January 18-23, warmer weather and widespread mixed precipitation improved overwintering conditions for winter grains.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Unrelenting drought in Morocco adversely affected winter wheat and barley development. Above-normal precipitation in January favored winter grains in eastern Algeria. Below-normal rainfall in western Algeria and Tunisia increased stress on crops.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

Unseasonably heavy rain in early January spurred late planting in drought-stricken western corn areas. Since mid-January, however, warm, mostly dry weather in western Orange Free State has maintained generally poor growing conditions. In North West province, rainfall has been timely, but somewhat below normal. In the east, conditions have favored corn advancing through reproduction but rainfed sugarcane has received only sporadic rainfall since early January.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Unseasonably heavy rain in early January benefited India's winter grains and oilseeds. The rain was especially beneficial in central India where winter wheat was in or nearing reproduction.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Seasonable weather existed for dormant winter wheat across the North China Plain. Near to above normal January rainfall increased irrigation supplies across southern China.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Continuing heavy rain across Java maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for rice but also caused additional local flooding. Western Malaysia's oil palm areas also experienced some localized flooding. A drying trend over the central Philippines reduced moisture for sugarcane and immature secondary grains.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Above to much-above normal January rainfall brought significant drought relief to eastern Australia. The rain benefited pastures and stabilized yield prospects for summer crops. The northeast sugarcane areas received below normal January rainfall.

(More details are available in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*.
Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICA: SOME DROUGHT RELIEF IN WEST, MOSTLY FAVORABLE IN EAST

During November 1994, drier-than-normal weather dominated the major corn-producing areas of South Africa, reducing moisture for planting in the western half of the corn belt. This dryness caused planting delays across a broad area, putting the later-planted crop at a higher risk of summer heat stress. Rainfed sugarcane also was adversely affected by the dryness, with most areas receiving less than half their normal monthly rainfall. During December 1994, the drying trend continued over western corn areas, restricting planting and reducing moisture for normal development. Late in the month, showers stabilized conditions over North West Province and spurred some late planting, but these rains missed western Orange Free State, which for the month received less than half its normal rainfall. In contrast, December rainfall in eastern corn areas was near to above normal, maintaining generally favorable conditions for corn growth. Late month, rains also benefited rainfed sugarcane in Kwazulu-Natal. During January 1 - 7, 1995, hot and dry weather dominated the region, reducing moisture for normal crop development and further stressing western corn. Also that week, above-normal temperatures compounded crop stress. During the following week, January 8 - 14, 1995, moderate to heavy rain (25 to 50 millimeters or more) brought much-needed relief to vegetative corn in the drought-stricken western corn areas. Heavy rain (46 to 78 millimeters) fell in western Orange Free State. This rain spurred on additional planting, although the optimal planting period had passed. Any crops planted after early January require exceptionally beneficial weather through the end of March to realize average yields. From January 15 - 21, showers were generally light (15 millimeters or less) in western Orange Free State. Light to moderate rain (10 to 25 millimeters or more, with a few locations in the east receiving more than 50 millimeters) covered most other corn areas. Also that week, temperatures were seasonable, with highs in the west generally in the upper 20's to low 30's C, and highs in the east from the mid to upper 20's. In sugarcane areas of southern Kwazulu-Natal, heavy showers (69 to 109 millimeters) helped alleviate dryness. Moderate to heavy rain (36 to 147 millimeters) also benefited crops throughout Eastern Cape Province. During January 22 - 28, light to moderate rain (10 to 37 millimeters) benefited most corn areas. However, temperatures averaged 2 - 3 degrees C above normal, with highs in the mid 30's occurring in most primary corn areas of the North West and Orange Free State. Corn would usually be advancing through reproduction during this time, but due to late planting in the west, crops were behind in development. From January 29 - February 10, light to moderate rain (10 to 50 millimeters) covered most primary corn areas, including much of the North West Province. The warmest and driest areas continued to be in the western edge of the corn belt in the North West Province. In the eastern corn areas, favorable growing conditions continued. In Kwazulu-Natal, rainfall was too light (20 millimeters or less per week) to sustain the normal growth of sugarcane.

EUROPE: FLOODS INUNDATE NORTHWESTERN EUROPE

The following information was summarized from the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin of February 7, 1995 issued by the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility.

A succession of storms moved across northern Europe between January 17 and January 30, bringing widespread heavy precipitation to the British Isles, northern France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Germany. Precipitation totals generally ranged from over 100 millimeters in western sections of the flood-stricken area to less than 40 millimeters in portions of eastern Germany. These amounts were generally 200 to 400 percent of normal.

Additionally, temperatures averaged well above normal across much of the region. Prior to January 20, temperatures were mostly below normal and in many areas below freezing. The unseasonably mild temperatures after January 20 increased snow melt. The combination of excessive rainfall and melting snow caused serious flooding at many locations. From January 31 through February 10, however, precipitation has eased across the region. The two primary concerns for agriculture, if excessive wetness persists, are increased disease potential for winter crops and spring planting delays.

In contrast to the wet conditions in northwestern Europe, southern and eastern areas of Spain received little or no precipitation from the storms. Little precipitation has fallen in these areas during the winter, causing a severe water shortage, limiting winter crop development, reduced soil moisture supplies for citrus and fig trees, and decreased irrigation water reserves. As of February 10, seasonal rainfall is below both normal and last year's seasonal totals. Much of last year's rain fell during the early planting season, but tapered off drastically during the winter. The Mediterranean region typically receives much of its annual precipitation during the winter.

AUSTRALIA: RAINFALL INCREASES ACROSS THE EAST

During December 1994, drought continued across the summer crop growing regions of eastern Australia. Rainfall averaged only 30 to 60 percent of normal for the month, stressing cotton and sorghum. However, rainfall was frequent and widespread during January 1995, providing timely relief for late summer crops. From January 1 - 7, widespread rain (10 to 50 millimeters) covered interior eastern Australia and brought relief to drought-stressed crops. This was the first significant rain of the season and helped stabilize yield prospects for cotton and sorghum. Even the pasture lands of western Queensland and New South Wales benefited from these rains. Rainfall (10 to 25 millimeters) reached the sugarcane areas of northeast coastal Queensland, benefiting newly planted cane. Rainfall was widespread again the following week of January 8 - 14. However, much lighter (3 to 20 millimeters, but mostly on the low side). During January 15 - 21, rainfall was again widespread and heavy. Amounts of 50 to 150 millimeters fell across southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. This rainfall did much to boost irrigation supplies, benefited cotton and sorghum, and increased soil moisture for next season's winter wheat crop. The rains did cause some local flooding. Moderate to heavy showers also fell across northeast Queensland, benefiting sugarcane. Late-week rain (10 to 45 millimeters) brought additional drought relief to eastern

Australia during the week of January 22 - 28. Dry weather earlier in the week eased flooding and possibly spurred sorghum planting in Queensland. The sugarcane areas of northeast Queensland were dry that week. During January 29 through February 10, light to moderate showers (10 to 35 millimeters per week) fell across eastern Queensland, bringing additional drought relief for sorghum and pastures. Rainfall during that period was less frequent and lighter across northern New South Wales and across the sugarcane areas of northeast Queensland.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: DROUGHT IN WEST INTENSIFIES

Dryness in Morocco, persistent since November 1994, intensified during December. Meknes and Casablanca in Morocco experienced the driest December since 1974. The drought through December in Morocco caused poor emergence and stunted early winter grain growth, reducing prospects for this year's crop. By February, drought in Morocco adversely affected winter wheat and barley development, and placed severe yield-reducing stress on crops and pastures. Chronic dryness continued through February 9. Morocco began receiving rain on February 10 - 11, with 12 - 18 millimeters falling on the 10th and 13 to 23 millimeters falling on the 11th. Total amounts ranged from 25 - 55 millimeters over most crop areas. The rain stabilized conditions for drought-stressed winter grains.

In Algeria and Tunisia, little if any rain fell across the winter grain areas during December 1 - 19. However, from December 20 into January, shower activity increased both in intensity and coverage, improving conditions for crop emergence and early growth. During January 1 - 14, 1995, wet weather continued along northernmost crop areas in Algeria and Tunisia, maintaining favorable moisture for winter grain development. Eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia periodically received light to moderate rainfall during January 15 through February 10, maintaining adequate soil moisture reserves for normal crop development. Also by February 10, dryness has increased stress on winter grains in western Algeria and southern Tunisia.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRIA: POTATO HARVEST REDUCED BY DROUGHT

Austria's 1994 potato harvest is estimated at 600,000 tons, down 33 percent from 1993, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna. The decline in output was due to drought during the summer and a 4-percent reduction in planted area. The drought primarily affected late-maturing varieties. The average yield for the late potato crop was down 39 percent from 1993, compared to only a 9-percent yield reduction for the early and mid-season crops.

Because of the short supply situation, producer prices in January 1995 were three times higher than the January 1994 quotes. Although Austria's small potato processing industry has been adversely affected by the supply shortage and higher raw material prices, no plant closures are expected.

GERMANY: ASPARAGUS PRODUCTION DECLINES DUE TO COLD WEATHER

Germany's 1994 asparagus production--green and white varieties--is estimated at 25,300 tons, down 15 percent from 1993, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Bonn. The downturn in production reflects lower average yields per hectare due to cold weather in May and June and a reduction in harvested area resulting from low prices in 1992 and 1993.

GERMANY: ASPARAGUS AREA AND PRODUCTION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted (Hectares)</u>	<u>Area Harvested (Hectares)</u>	<u>Production (Metric tons)</u>
1990	8,526	6,795	22,099
1991	8,200	6,253	15,481
1992	9,519	7,524	28,392
1993	10,325	8,063	29,794
1994 <u>1/</u>	9,455	7,682	25,300

1/ Estimate.

HONDURAS: NEW PROGRAM PLANNED TO INCREASE GRAIN PRODUCTION

In response to growing national concern over agricultural self-sufficiency, Honduras is in the process of designing a new program to increase basic grain production (corn, dry beans, and rice) and reduce the rising need for imports, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Guatemala City. The plan calls for a radical change in emphasis, away from the old agricultural programs that focused on small-scale farmers, and toward medium and large-sized farming concerns. The program will initially focus on farms 35 hectares and larger because this is seen as having the minimum size needed to take advantage of irrigation, technical

credits, and ensure loan recovery. Farm production credits will be facilitated through the commercial banks with commercial, nonsubsidized interest rates. It is estimated that financial institutions will provide about 80 percent of the program's financing, with farmers providing the remaining 20 percent. Obtaining credit is very important for the success of this program since the Government is trying to raise production by raising yields. Past increases in output were mainly the result of higher planted area. Without credit, program participants will not be able to purchase the inputs needed to increase yields.

INDONESIA: PREPARATIONS MADE FOR FREE TRADE IN SOYBEANS

The U.S. agricultural attache in Jakarta reports that Indonesia's National Logistic Board (BULOG), in anticipation of beginning free trade in soybeans as of July 1995 under the GATT Agreement, decreased the domestic selling price of soybeans from Rp 915 per kilo (US\$412) to Rp 800 (US\$360) per kilo. Since 1978, BULOG has handled soybean imports while local farmers were free to sell their product to the general market. In January, the Minister of Agriculture called on farmers to work harder to boost soybean production and achieve self-sufficiency, in order to reduce the dependency on imports. According to the Minister of Agriculture, soybean cultivation has not been sufficiently intensified and Indonesia has sufficient land to increase soybean production. Successful producers indicate that their intensively managed land now yields 2 to 3 tons of soybeans per hectare, compared to only 1.1 tons per hectare in the past.

MOROCCO: INSUFFICIENT RAINFALL REDUCES WHEAT AND BARLEY CROPS

Morocco's prospects are poor for the 1995/96 season, perhaps worse than in 1992/93 and 1993/94, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Rabat. The combined wheat and barley harvests in 1992/93 and 1993/94 each totaled about 2.6 million tons, approximately 3.5 million below the average for the 1988/89 through 1994/95 seasons and 6.6 million below the record 1994/95 harvest. The crop normally starts heading in March and is harvested beginning in May.

The weather has been very dry since October 1994 and only about 60 percent of the fields have been planted. Light rains that occurred on January 19 and 20 were not significant enough to aid crop development. Overall, recorded rainfall levels are 65 to 70 percent below normal. Reservoir levels are averaging 30 percent of normal and restrictions have been placed on irrigation in many areas around the country.

VENEZUELA: BANANA YIELDS DOWN DUE TO RISING PRODUCTION COSTS

Venezuela's banana production for 1994 is estimated at 948,000 tons, down 15 percent from 1993 and down 23 percent from 1992, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Caracas. A reduction in planted area and reduced yields due to rising production costs have led to the production downturn. Approximately 30 percent of Venezuela's annual banana crop is lost during the harvest and post harvest periods due to a lack of modern facilities to protect the fruit.

Bananas are produced year-round in Venezuela in all but two States--Nueva Esparta and Amazonas. The most important banana regions are the area south of Lake Maracaibo (northwest Venezuela) and the States of Yaracuy and Aragua in central and eastern Venezuela. There are two banana harvests per year. The primary harvest period is from May through January; the secondary harvest takes place between February and April.

VENEZUELA: BANANA AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted</u> (Hectares)	<u>Production</u> (1,000 Metric tons)	<u>Yield</u> (Metric ton/Hectare)
1991	58,447	1,215	20.8
1992	59,958	1,239	20.7
1993	53,718	1,116	20.8
1994 <u>1</u> /	48,519	948	19.5

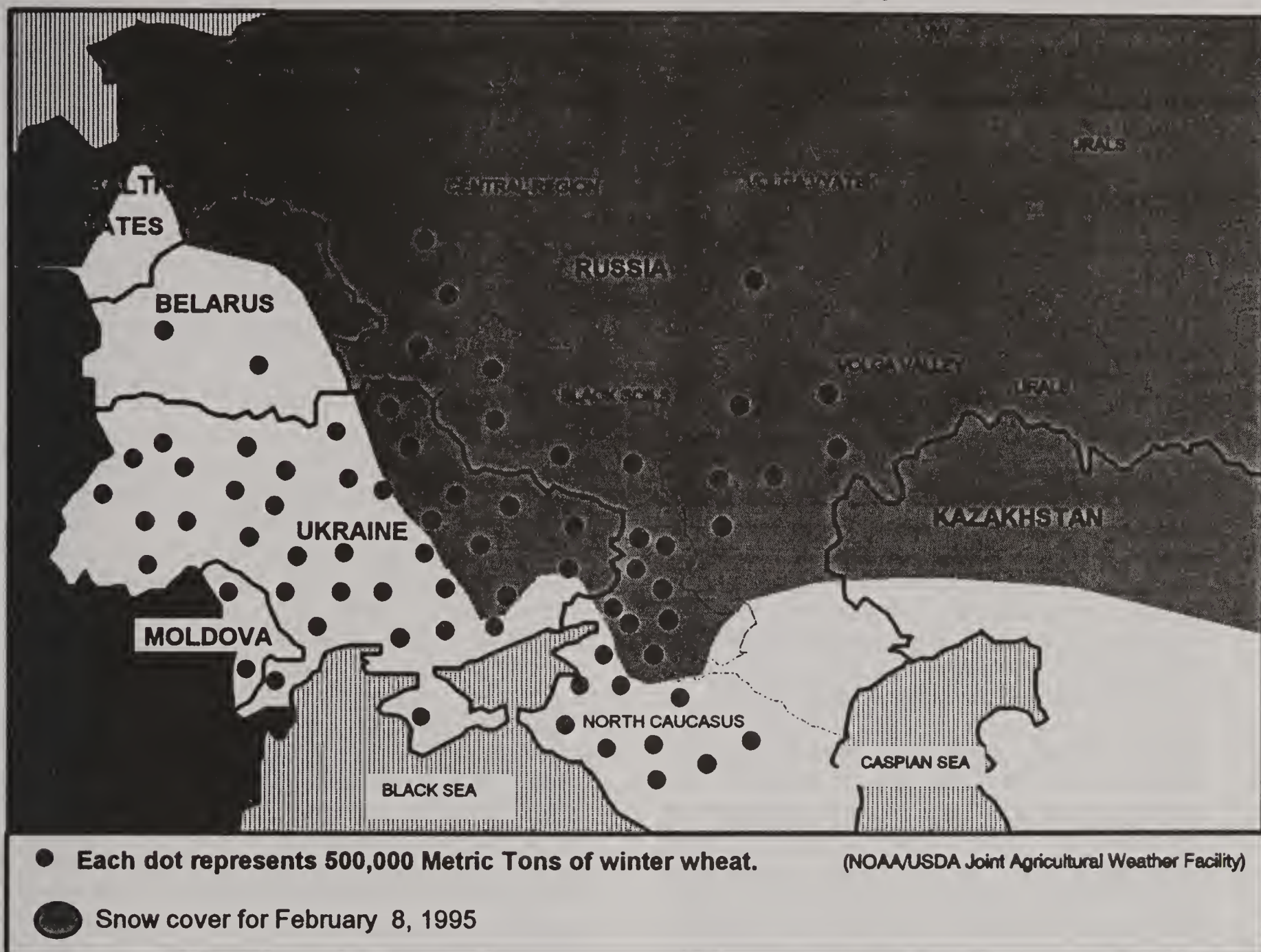
1/ Estimate.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In January, near to above-normal precipitation covered Russia, most of Ukraine, eastern Belarus, and the Baltic States, increasing moisture reserves. There were wide fluctuations in temperatures during the month. A period of bitter cold from January 18-23 covered winter grains over Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic States, with the lowest temperatures ranging from -12 to -23 degrees Celsius. In most areas, snow cover was adequate to protect winter grains from potential winterkill. Since January 24, storm systems from the Atlantic ushered in warmer weather and widespread precipitation. Temperatures in Ukraine, southern Russia (North Caucasus, southern Black Soils Region, and the lower Volga Valley), Belarus, and the Baltics rose above freezing for several days, melting protective snow cover. However, temperatures remained low enough to keep winter grains dormant.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

Areas reporting snow cover on February 8, 1995



WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS

January 13 - February 10, 1995

- o Precipitation in January was near to above normal over most winter grain areas.
- o There was a period of bitter cold from January 18-23. Snow cover was adequate in most areas to protect winter grains from potential winterkill.
- o Since January 24, storm systems from the Atlantic ushered in warmer weather and widespread rain and snow.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

INDICATIONS FOR 1995/96 FOREIGN COTTON AREA

Important factors that influence foreign cotton area include the current market situation for cotton, domestic and world financial conditions, government policies, and weather. The 1994/95 season's higher world cotton price is likely to be a significant factor influencing next year's cotton area. Crop problems that have occurred in Australia, China, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan are supporting this season's higher world prices.

Preliminary indications are that foreign cotton harvested area in 1995/96 could range from 28.0 to 29.0 million hectares, compared with an estimated 26.9 million this year. The high end of the forecast range implies favorable weather and supportive government policies in several large producing countries and the effect of higher cotton prices. The low end of the forecast range considers the effect of area losses due to weather, financial problems, plant disease, and/or insect infestation.

China: Cotton area in China will probably increase in 1995/96 and is likely to be roughly equivalent to the area achieved in 1983/84 of 6.0 million hectares. This represents a planned recovery from the pest-affected crops of recent years. The higher procurement prices in 1994/95, improved pest management, and tighter state control over cotton production and procurement are cited as reasons for the higher forecast. While the higher area figure is certainly within reach, some of the same factors noted above may work to keep area and production below the 1995 target level. Cotton authorities have found it difficult to procure cotton in 1994, even at higher State prices. The tight government controls have not been well received by farmers or the textile industry. Little or no increase in the official procurement prices are expected in 1995. The threat from the boll worm remains and, given existing production practices and the persistently mild winter weather, will likely continue to be a problem for cotton

producers. Relatively high production costs for cotton and attractive returns from competing crops are other factors that could keep area below the 1995 target.

FSU-12: Cotton area in the former Soviet Union for 1995/96 is expected to remain near this year's estimated area of 2.7 million hectares. As in the past seven years, two opposing forces continue to influence the size of the cotton area. Each Republic wants to maintain or expand area to earn hard currency. On the other hand, they want to provide more food production to feed a growing population. In addition to their food supply concerns, they continue to experience increases in land salinity from cotton production. The salinity problem discourages using more land for cotton. On balance, area is expected to stabilize if higher-yielding varieties can maintain or increase production.

Mexico: Cotton area in Mexico should increase significantly in 1995/96. Under the Mexican farm support program, PROCAMPO, cotton farmers receive U.S.\$187.00 per hectare in addition to the market price for cotton. The recent devaluation in the peso has made imports more expensive, thereby making domestically grown cotton more attractive, especially since the world price for cotton has reached levels. The new Zedillo Administration also has made rural development a priority and more government credit could be made available, enabling producers to buy more inputs.

Brazil: Brazil is the largest of the three major cotton producing countries in South America. Brazil's cotton area is expected to be up from the 1994/95 season. Area increases are anticipated in the cotton producing states of the Northeast and Center-South. Higher producer prices and a rise in domestic consumption during 1994 are the main reasons for the

projected increase. The largest area increases are expected to occur in the States of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Goias. These states have favorable topography for mechanization, thereby reducing the cost of production. Area is also forecast to increase in the largest cotton producing States of the Center-South, Parana and Sao Paulo.

Argentina: Cotton area for 1995/96 is forecast higher than the 0.7 million harvested this year. The 1994/95 crop will give farmers higher returns due to strong international prices and strong Brazilian demand. This favorable situation is expected to encourage cotton farmers to expand area. Sources indicate that some land that normally is used for sunflower could be sown into cotton in the coming year.

Paraguay: Planting intentions in Paraguay depend on a number of factors, the most important being the outcome of the 1994/95 crop. At planting time in 1994, producers had difficulty purchasing adequate amounts of seed. Heavy rains in November 1994 washed away some sown cotton, and recently the cotton areas received more-than-seasonable amounts of rain. The crop is in the flowering stage and under these wet conditions the possibility of insect damage increases, resulting in lower potential yields. These events have increased the vulnerability of this year's crop and the 1995/96 crop difficult to project. If demand remains high and seed availability is not a major constraint, Paraguayan farmers should have sufficient incentive to plant cotton in 1995/96. On the other hand, if this season proves disappointing, farmers are expected to begin shifting from cotton into alternate crops such as sunflower, manioc, and peanuts.

Pakistan: The area expected to be planted in 1995/96 is slightly higher than the 2.8 million hectares estimated for 1994/95. Most of the expansion is likely to come at the expense of sugarcane in the Punjab area. This year's sugarcane harvest was delayed about 4 weeks due to the late start of crushing operations. The Government did not allow mills to export surplus sugar that they had at the beginning of the season

which resulted in a delay of new-crop purchases and late payments to growers. The problem faced by the financially strapped sugarcane producers and the high profitability of cotton is expected to cause an increase in cotton acreage in 1995/96. Many Punjabi farmers feel that next year's area should shift from sugarcane to cotton, despite low cotton yields for the last two to three years.

India: Cotton area has been relatively stable over the past ten years, ranging between 7.3 and 7.7 million hectares, except for 1986 and 1987 when area dipped below 7.0 million. In 1995/96, cotton area is expected to be little changed from this year's estimated 7.6 million hectares. After two consecutive years of boll worm infestations in northern India, farmers may shift away from a repeat of late-season losses, despite high market prices. With the current insect populations, the boll worm is expected to be a problem for some time. The wild card in determining the area planted to cotton will be the rice support price. If the rice price increase is similar to the recent small 2.9 percent hike in wheat prices, cotton production will be more attractive and cotton area could increase well above the 1994/95 level, despite the boll worm problem.

Australia: The outlook for Australian cotton production for 1995/96 is dependent on rainfall and supplies of irrigation water. Rainfall in January and February has been plentiful and soil moisture levels have improved. This bodes well for a good finish for the 1994/95 cotton season, but outyear cotton area remains very speculative. Considerably more rain will be needed to break the drought and build irrigation supplies for next season. If adequate rain is received, production could rebound quickly as producers attempt to improve their cash flow. On the other hand, reduced rainfall could result in a 1995/96 crop area equal to or slightly smaller than this year's 205,000 hectares.

Turkey: The 1995/96 Turkish cotton area is estimated significantly higher than this year's level of 580,000 hectares.

Reasons for the increase in anticipated area are a rise in domestic cotton demand and high local cotton prices. As a result of the Southeast Anatolian Irrigation Project, a larger area in southeastern Turkey will be irrigated this summer. A total of 30,000 hectares in the region are expected to be irrigated in 1995, of which 15,000 hectares could be planted to cotton. Water already is being received through the first of two tunnels from the large Ataturk Dam, and existing canals and field channels.

Egypt: Cotton area for 1995/96 is expected to be near this year's level of 310,000 hectares. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation has yet to release its official estimate of total planted area for cotton in 1995/96. However, the

Ministry plans to increase wheat production at the expense of cotton. Nevertheless, the sizable increase in grower prices in 1994/95 should have a positive effect on planting decisions, and the total planted area in 1995/96 could be close to this year's level.

Greece: Cotton is Greece's most important crop and replaced large areas of other irrigated crops in 1994/95. Cotton is projected to continue to dominate among field crops due to comparatively high income and less irrigation water demand. Because of this, cotton area for the 1995/96 season should increase slightly above the 379,000 hectares of 1994/95.

Foreign Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area</u> (1,000 Hectares)	<u>Yield</u> (Kg/Ha)	<u>Production</u> (1,000 Bales)
1985/86	27,427	531	66,944
1986/87	25,955	510	60,815
1987/88	26,802	539	66,336
1988/89	28,982	518	69,013
1989/90	27,708	531	67,546
1990/91	28,422	547	71,458
1991/92	29,573	577	78,373
1992/93	28,121	515	66,523
1993/94	25,454	520	60,791
1994/95 Estimate	26,868	521	64,311
5-Year Avg.	27,688	537	68,291
1995/96 Forecast	28,000 to 29,000		

NOTE: Information in this article is based on field reports received in early January 1995 from U. S. agricultural counselors and attaches, together with information from FAS/USDA Washington analysts. Actual area could vary from these estimates for a number of reasons, including government policy changes, weather during the crop season, and price changes for cotton and competing crops. The first official USDA forecast of total 1995/96 foreign harvested area will be issued in May. Individual country estimates for area, yield, and production will be released in July of this year.

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DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE SITUATION

Production of apples and pears by the world's leading commercial producers in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres is being reported at normal levels during the 1994/95 season. Apple production is estimated at 36.3 million tons, down 1 percent from 1993/94. Pear production is estimated at 5.7 million tons, a 7-percent increase from last season. Table grape production totaled 8.5 million tons in 1994, up slightly from 1993.

APPLES

Southern Hemisphere

The leading commercial apple producers in the Southern Hemisphere, which now includes Brazil, are expected to harvest a record 3.9 million tons during the 1994/95 season (crop harvested in early-1995), 5 percent above the previous record of 3.7 million tons set last season. Current assessments indicate that the 1994/95 apple crops in each of the six Southern Hemisphere countries will exceed the volume produced in 1993/94.

Argentina: Apple production in 1994/95 is forecast at 1.07 million tons, 2 percent above 1993/94, but slightly below the record 1986/87 crop of 1.08 million tons primarily due to hail and strong winds during the flowering and fruit setting periods. Area planted to apples is estimated to remain fairly stable at 54,000 hectares, but the varietal mix of apples grown is moving towards a higher proportion of Red Delicious and Galas.

Australia: The forecast for the 1994/95 apple crop is up slightly from 1993/94, to 322,000 tons, primarily due to an increase in bearing tree numbers. Preliminary early-

season assessments for the 1994/95 crop were guarded because of dry weather, but recent rains have proven beneficial.

Brazil: The 1994/95 apple crop is estimated at 487,500 tons, 7 percent above 1993/94. Quality is expected to be very good, but sizes will average slightly smaller than last season because of the larger outturn.

The area planted to apples is currently estimated at 24,800 hectares, but is projected to increase to 27,000 hectares by the year 2000. The leading apple varieties grown in Brazil are Galas (47 percent), Fujis (42 percent), and Golden Delicious (5 percent). Many growers are either rejuvenating their orchards by implementing better management techniques or replanting orchards with higher-yielding varieties. Domestic demand continues to rise, with consumers increasingly showing a strong preference for the Gala and Fuji varieties.

Chile: Due to favorable weather during the growing season and higher yields from maturing stands, the 1994/95 apple crop is forecast up slightly from 1993/94, to 810,000 tons. Although producers are attempting to diversify their orchards by planting new, popular varieties such as Fuji, Gala, Jonathan, and Braeburn, Red Delicious and its variations still predominate. Although some new orchards have been established during the last few years, total planted area is expected to stabilize at about 25,500 hectares by the end of the 1995/96 season.

New Zealand: Apple production is forecast to increase to a record 541,000 tons, 22 percent above the hail-reduced 1993/94

crop mainly due to the maturation of recent plantings and generally favorable growing conditions. Higher yields from the Braeburn, Royal Gala, Cox, and Fuji varieties will likely offset losses projected from the removal of the less profitable Red Delicious and Granny Smith varieties. Tree removals have slowed since peaking in 1992/93 when low prices encouraged uprootings. Gradually, grower returns have recovered with the success of the new varieties prompting additional plantings.

South Africa: The 1994/95 apple crop is estimated at a record 657,000 tons, up 5 percent from 1993/94 due to generally favorable weather during the growing season. Planted area appears to have stabilized, with a slow expansion possible if demand from European export markets remains strong.

Northern Hemisphere

In addition to slight revisions to the 1994/95 estimates for several Northern Hemisphere producers, Slovakia has been added to the apple production table. Austria and Sweden have been moved to the European Union (EU) grouping, having become members on January 1, 1995.

The 1994/95 estimate of Northern Hemisphere apple production has been revised to 32.4 million tons, down 2 percent from 1993/94, but up from the October estimate of 32.3 million tons (WAP 10-94, including the Slovakia estimate). Production in Slovakia is estimated at 57,000 tons, down 49 percent from 1993/94 due to severe summer drought.

PEARS

Southern Hemisphere

Pear production in the Southern Hemisphere for the 1994/95 season (crop harvested in early 1995) is projected at 1.1 million tons, up 3 percent from 1994/95. The only country forecasting a production downturn in 1994/95 is Argentina, the largest pear producing country in the Southern Hemisphere.

Argentina: Pear production in 1994/95 is forecast at 407,000 tons, 1 percent below 1993/94 due to slight damage from strong winds and hail during the flowering and fruit setting stages. The dominant pear varieties in Argentina continue to be William's and Packham's Triumph. However, future growth will likely be confined to the Packham's Triumph, D'Anjou, and Bosc varieties.

Australia: The 1994/95 crop is forecast up 3 percent from last season, to 180,000 tons, due to an increase in bearing tree numbers and a small increase in average yields. Flowering and fruit setting were favorable, although some light hail damage was reported. A decrease in the production of traditional pear varieties has been compensated for by increased production of the Nashi variety, an Asian type pear. The high proportion of lower-yielding Nashi trees in overall pear tree numbers has resulted in lower yields overall.

Chile: Pear production in 1994/95 is forecast up 4 percent, to 242,000 tons. After steadily increasing for the past ten years, the area planted to pears dropped 6 percent in 1994/95 due to significant uprootings of red and Asian pear varieties. Despite the drop in planted area, output will continue to increase through the end of the decade because nearly 30 percent of Chile's pear trees have not yet reached the bearing stage.

New Zealand: The 1994/95 crop is

forecast at 19,743, up slightly from last season due to favorable weather throughout the growing season and a 2-percent increase in yields. Of the total crop, 72 percent is consumed domestically.

South Africa: Pear production in 1994/95 is forecast at 273,000 tons, up 8 percent from 1993/94, but down 5 percent from the record 1992/93 crop of 286,470 tons. The increase reflects favorable weather and a slight increase in the bearing tree production.

Northern Hemisphere

Pear production in the Northern Hemisphere in 1994/95 is estimated at 4.6 million tons, up 9 percent from 1993/94 and up 1 percent from the October forecast (WAP 10-94). An increase in the U.S. estimate, from 889,000 tons in October to 940,000 tons, is the main reason for the upward revision. As in the apple table, Austria and Sweden have been moved from the "Other Europe" category to the EU grouping to account for their new membership status.

TABLE GRAPES

Southern Hemisphere

The forecast for the Southern Hemisphere's 1995 table grape production is 1.09 million tons, down 3 percent from 1994. All three Southern Hemisphere producers are forecasting production declines in 1995.

Chile: Production of table grapes is forecast to decrease slightly in 1995, to 850,000 tons. Although the average number of bunches is marginally smaller than last year, average grape size is expected to improve based on favorable weather.

For the first time on record, planted table grape area is estimated to have decreased slightly compared to the previous year--from 48,850 hectares in 1994 to 48,770 hectares in 1995. New plantings are only replacing aging vineyards, mainly with varieties that better reflect market demand. In 1995, the principal change will be an increase in production of the Red Globe variety.

South Africa: Unseasonably dry weather is forecast to reduce South Africa's 1995 table grape production to 139,000 tons, down 3 percent from the record 1994 crop of 143,463. Continued strong demand from European markets has spurred plantings and boosted the area devoted exclusively to table grape production to 7,050 hectares.

Argentina: Preliminary assessments indicate table grape production in 1995 will total only 100,000 tons, down 20,000 from 1994. Prospects were dampened by a late-season hail storm that adversely affected vineyards in several grape producing areas, especially San Rafael. Since it is still too early to accurately assess the full extent of the damage, updated assessments will be released as they become available.

Northern Hemisphere

The 1994 estimate for table grape production in the Northern Hemisphere, including the United States, is 7.4 million tons, up 1 percent from 1993 and up 3 percent from 1992. Increases in Spain, Turkey, and the United States led to the production upturn. An estimate for the 1995 Northern Hemisphere crop will be released in October 1995.

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TABLE 20
APPLE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	564.0	473.7	500.0
Mexico	580.0	500.0	522.0
United States	4,798.4	4,860.0	4,948.4
Total	5,942.4	5,833.7	5,970.4
EUROPEAN UNION: 2/ 3/			
Austria 4/	232.5	318.2	273.7
Belgium/Luxembourg	492.1	530.2	527.7
Denmark	83.0	85.0	78.0
France	2,398.2	2,079.0	2,113.4
Germany	3,227.8	1,718.4	2,126.0
Greece	385.3	325.3	335.0
Italy	2,394.0	2,145.0	2,057.0
Netherlands	640.0	670.0	600.0
Spain	1,095.4	874.1	724.4
Sweden	71.7	59.6	60.0
United Kingdom	337.0	324.6	312.4
Total	11,357.0	9,129.4	9,207.6
OTHER EUROPE: 3/			
Bulgaria	221.2	118.0	110.0
Hungary	666.0	819.0	700.0
Norway	43.3	58.6	50.0
Poland	1,569.0	1,842.0	1,300.0
Romania	541.1	1,097.2	525.0
Serbia/Montenegro	204.0	190.0	195.0
Slovakia	112.0	112.0	57.0
Turkey	2,100.0	2,080.0	2,000.0
Total	5,456.6	6,316.8	4,937.0
Russia	1,425.0	1,544.0	1,230.0
TOTAL EUROPE	18,238.6	16,990.2	15,374.6
ASIA:			
China	6,556.0	9,070.0	10,000.0
Japan	1,039.0	1,011.0	1,048.0
Taiwan	12.6	8.1	7.0
Total	7,607.6	10,089.1	11,055.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	31,788.6	32,913.0	32,400.0
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 5/			
Argentina	947.0	1,050.0	1,070.0
Australia	336.0	321.0	322.0
Brazil	400.0	456.8	487.5
Chile	850.0	800.0	810.0
New Zealand	487.5	443.5	541.0
South Africa	633.4	627.2	657.0
Total Southern Hemisphere	3,653.9	3,698.5	3,887.5
WORLD TOTAL	35,442.5	36,611.5	36,287.5

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The EU now includes Austria, and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995. 3/ Includes commercial and non-commercial production. 4/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 5/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year.

TABLE 21
PEAR PRODUCTION – Selected Countries
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	21.1	14.8	18.0
Mexico	32.0	38.0	35.0
United States	840.1	861.2	940.0
Total	893.2	914.0	993.0
EUROPEAN UNION: 2/ 3/			
Austria 4/	35.9	44.0	37.7
Belgium/Luxembourg	112.0	147.0	155.1
Denmark	8.0	8.2	7.8
France	393.6	251.1	351.0
Germany	583.1	293.2	288.7
Greece	88.1	81.0	76.0
Italy	1,138.0	916.0	1,036.0
Netherlands	115.0	170.0	140.0
Spain	652.8	459.4	542.9
Sweden	9.4	9.9	6.7
United Kingdom	25.9	43.8	25.0
Total	3,161.8	2,423.6	2,666.9
OTHER EUROPE: 3/			
Bulgaria	48.9	21.0	16.0
Norway	4.8	2.9	3.2
Turkey	420.0	420.0	420.0
Serbia/Montenegro	75.0	78.0	81.0
Total	548.7	521.9	520.2
TOTAL EUROPE	3,710.5	2,945.5	3,187.1
ASIA:			
Japan	429.1	396.3	439.6
Total Northern Hemisphere	5,032.8	4,255.8	4,619.7
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 5/			
Argentina	370.0	410.0	407.0
Australia	174.0	175.0	180.0
Chile	210.0	232.0	242.0
New Zealand	18.4	19.4	19.7
South Africa	286.5	252.7	273.0
Total Southern Hemisphere	1,058.9	1,089.1	1,121.7
WORLD TOTAL	6,091.7	5,344.9	5,741.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The EU now includes Austria, and Sweden which became members January 1, 1995. 3/ Includes commercial and non-commercial production. 4/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 5/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year.

TABLE 22
TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/2/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	89.2	102.8	80.0	N/A
Greece	336.2	353.3	340.0	N/A
Italy	1,678.0	1,573.0	1,650.0	N/A
Japan	276.1	259.9	271.9	N/A
Mexico	285.0	258.0	238.0	N/A
Spain	403.1	344.8	406.7	N/A
Turkey	3,450.0	3,700.0	3,700.0	N/A
United States	697.6	726.1	728.2	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	7,215.2	7,317.9	7,414.8	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	150.0	110.0	120.0	100.0
Chile	795.0	855.0	855.0	850.0
South Africa	127.1	113.1	143.5	139.0
Total So. Hemisphere	1,072.1	1,078.1	1,118.5	1,089.0
WORLD TOTAL	8,287.3	8,396.0	8,533.3	N/A

1/ Preliminary.

2/ NA = not available until October 1995.

KIWIFRUIT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Kiwifruit production in 1994/95 for selected countries is estimated at 802,200 tons, down 10 percent from 1993/94 and down 17 percent from 1992/93. Output in many producing countries has declined in response to depressed prices in the early 1990's. Kiwifruit production in the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 481,700 tons, an 11-percent reduction from 1993/94, with Portugal and Spain the only countries to record production upturns. The Southern Hemisphere crop is forecast down 7 percent from last season, to 320,500 tons, because of an anticipated 16-percent decline in New Zealand's production.

In this article, area and production data are reported on a split-year (October through September) basis for both Northern and Southern Hemisphere producers. The Northern Hemisphere harvest begins in October. In the Southern Hemisphere, kiwifruit is harvested starting in April of the second half of the split year.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

France: Kiwifruit production increased sharply between 1984/85 and 1991/92, with production peaking in 1991/92 at 79,400 tons. Production in 1994/95 is estimated at 72,000 tons up slightly from 1992/93. Planted area has been declining since the 1991/92 season as a result of oversupply and reduced grower returns. However, the current forecast is for planted area to remain stable at approximately 5,000 hectares for the next several years.

Greece: Kiwifruit production in 1994/95 is estimated at 40,000 tons, down 13 percent from 1993/94 due to adverse weather during pollination. Planted area is expected to stabilize near the current level;

however, production will likely increase over the next few years because of the relatively large volume of relatively recent plantings that have yet to reach their full production potential. By the end of the decade, production could reach 60,000 to 80,000 tons, if growing conditions are favorable and planted area remains stable. Hayward is the dominant variety grown in Greece; the Bruno and Allison varieties comprise less than 1 percent of total production.

Italy: Italy is the world's largest producer of kiwifruit. Production in 1994/95 is estimated at 260,000 tons, down 16 percent from a year ago due to strong winds and several hail storms during the growing season and a 2-percent cutback in planted area. The decline in planted area occurred in some of the southern producing regions where drought has been a problem. During the next three years, Italy's kiwifruit production and planted area are expected to expand gradually, stabilizing at around 300,000 tons and 20,000 hectares, respectively.

Japan: Kiwifruit production for 1994/95 is estimated at 49,000 tons, a 6-percent decline from last season. The downturn is due to a cutback in area precipitated by the decreasing competitiveness of domestic kiwifruit relative to imports. Currently, only the Hayward variety is cultivated in Japan.

In 1990, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) introduced an official 10-year area utilization plan aimed at substituting kiwifruit vineyards for old mikan tangerine groves, which had become unprofitable with the liberalization of the Japanese citrus market. MAFF's official goal for domestic kiwifruit production of 83,000 tons by the year 2000 now appears

unrealistic given the downward trend in production and depressed prices.

Portugal: After a sustained period of expansion, Portuguese kiwifruit production declined 20 percent in 1993/94, to 8,100 tons, because of unfavorable weather during the growing season. The estimate for 1994/95 is for a record 12,500 tons due to more-favorable weather and the maturation of vines planted in recent years. The Hayward variety accounts for 90 percent of kiwifruit production in Portugal; the remainder of the crop consists of the Bruno, Abott, and Monty varieties.

Spain: Production of kiwifruit in Spain is small and no significant expansion in planted area--currently 900 hectares--is projected in the near future. Output in 1994/95 is estimated at 9,600 tons, up slightly from 1993/94, due to a small increase in bearing area. Spanish growers have lost interest in kiwifruit cultivation because of falling farmgate prices.

United States: The trend in kiwifruit production in the United States has mimicked that of many other producing countries, with production peaking in 1992/93 at 47,446 tons, then trending steadily downward. Low producer prices brought on by increased domestic supplies and competitive imports have led to a decline in planted area. As a result, the estimate for 1994/95 is down 13 percent, to 38,600 tons.

Since the 1987/88 peak of 9,500 tons from 1,128 hectares, planted area and production have declined significantly. By 1993/94, planted area had been reduced 61 percent, to 435 hectares, and production had decreased 42 percent, to 5,500 tons. Although planted area in 1994/95 is expected to remain unchanged at 435 hectares, production is forecast up 9 percent, to 6,000 tons, due to a slight increase in bearing area and higher yields from maturing vines.

Chile: Kiwifruit production in 1994/95 is forecast at a record 126,500 tons, up 10 percent from last season. Poor returns for many marginal producers during the past few years have led to a steady reduction in planted area. However, production is still increasing--a trend that will likely continue through the 1995/96 season as more vineyards reach full yield potential.

New Zealand: Production of kiwifruit in 1994/95 is forecast at 188,000 tons, down 16 percent from 1993/94 due to damage from strong winds and frost during the flowering stage. Additionally, the total area under cultivation declined slightly, to 12,850 hectares, continuing the downward trend begun after reaching the 1987/88 peak of 16,000 hectares. In the producing area with the highest proportion of removals--the Poverty Bay/Gisborne region--vineyards have been uprooted and the area planted to processing vegetables and grapes.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Australia: Kiwifruit production expanded rapidly in the early-1980's, eventually leading to reduced prices and profitability.

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TABLE 23

KIWIFRUIT PRODUCTION - Selected Countries

Area Planted (Hectares)				Production (1,000 Metric tons)		
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE 2/						
France	5,180	5,070	5,000	79.4	71.7	72.0
Greece	4,063	4,150	4,150	46.6	46.2	40.0
Italy	20,000	20,000	19,500	374.0	310.0	260.0
Japan	4,950	4,720	4,440	53.8	52.1	49.0
Portugal	1,059	1,100	1,200	10.1	8.1	12.5
Spain	891	900	900	9.3	9.5	9.6
United States	2,954	2,873	2,833	47.4	44.6	38.6
Total No. Hemisphere	39,097	38,813	38,023	620.6	542.2	481.7
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 2/						
Australia	437	435	435	6.0	5.5	6.0
Chile	11,680	10,900	10,800	111.0	115.5	126.5
New Zealand	14,000	13,000	12,850	226.0	224.0	188.0
Total So. Hemisphere	26,117	24,335	24,085	343.0	345.0	320.5
WORLD TOTAL	65,214	63,148	62,108	963.6	887.2	802.2

1/ Preliminary.

2/ For Northern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the first half of the split-year and marketed in the second half of the year. For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested and marketed in the second half of the split-year.

February 1995

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

Russia and Ukraine sow roughly 80 percent of the total winter grain area of the former Soviet Union (FSU). This year, sown area for the 1995/96 Russian winter-grain crop (planted during the fall of 1994, to be harvested in the summer of 1995) reportedly dropped one million hectares, to 13.2 million. This represents an 7-percent reduction from last year and a 35-percent decline over the past three years. In Ukraine, winter-grain sowings totalled 6.8 million hectares, down 9 percent from last year. Thus, a strong rebound from last year's disappointing winter-grain harvest in Russia and Ukraine appears unlikely. The combination of drought during the fall planting season and cold November-December weather likely had a significant negative effect on potential production, and one Ukrainian agricultural official has suggested that 2 million hectares of winter crops--25 percent of the sown area--will need to be resown in the spring.

In Russia, winter grains historically have comprised approximately 25 percent of total-grain area, but 40 percent of production. Prior to 1970, rye was the predominant winter grain. Over the past 25 years, however, winter wheat has claimed an increasing share of winter-grain area. (Winter barley area has fluctuated between 0.4 and 0.8 million hectares.) Even during the past several years, as total winter-grain area has declined, rye area has fallen at a greater rate than wheat--the 1994/95 estimated area for rye dropped to a record-low 3.9 million hectares, versus 7.9 million hectares for winter wheat. The trend is expected to continue for this year, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow, who attributes the shift to more favorable prices for wheat relative to rye and barley.

In Ukraine, roughly half of the total grain

area consists of winter grains. The area of winter grains has fallen sharply over the past several years, from 8.6 million hectares in 1990 to an estimated 5.0 million in 1994. Nearly 90 percent of winter-grain area is sown to wheat, with the remainder split between rye and winter barley. In discussions with FAS personnel in recent years, oblast-level officials in Ukraine have expressed intentions to increase the production of forage crops, in part by replacing wheat with spring barley in crop rotations. This trend is reflected in grain-area figures since 1990: winter-wheat area has declined by 3.1 million hectares while spring-barley area has increased by 2.6 million. Some of the decline in winter-grain area, however, can be attributed to weather-related problems. Twice within the past five years (in 1990 and 1993), winter-grain area in Ukraine was lower than planned because excessive wetness interfered with the fall sowing campaign, and in 1994, area was sharply reduced due to poor emergence and unusually high winterkill.

For the second consecutive year, winter wheat in Russia and Ukraine has gotten off to a poor start. In extensive areas of Ukraine and southern Russia, dry weather prevailed from August through October, delayed planting and hampering the emergence of winter crops. In some fields, soil moisture was sufficient for grain germination but insufficient for establishment. In other areas, particularly Rostov oblast in Russia's North Caucasus region, soil moisture was so low that only half of the sown winter grains actually emerged, according to crop-condition reports from Russia.

Winter wheat also was negatively affected by the sudden arrival of low temperatures in early November. Cold weather moved

into Ukraine and European Russia before winter wheat had begun the hardening process. (Hardening enables the plant to better survive cold weather.) Plantings were "unprepared" for the first of two low-temperature episodes in November, which reduced their resistance to winterkill. Furthermore, winter wheat in particularly dry regions did not emerge until soil moisture improved following October rains, making these recently-emerge plants especially vulnerable to cold-weather damage. Although temperatures plunged again in mid-December, winter grains had hardened and were protected in most areas by adequate snow cover.

The current prospects for the 1995/96 winter-grain crop is not favorable. Sown area for winter grains is down 7 percent from last year in Russia and down 9 percent in Ukraine. Drought in the winter-wheat region in the fall of 1994 was more

severe and widespread than the previous year. In Ukraine, drought conditions throughout September and October extended considerably farther north in 1994 than in 1993) and soil-moisture models indicate that moisture levels in some of the driest areas were too low to ensure post-emergence survival. Although reports indicate estimated winterkill in established winter-wheat fields in Russia and Ukraine is, so far, less severe than last year, the late emergence and inadequate hardening of this year's crop likely compounded the impact of low November temperatures. Given favorable weather when tillering resumes in the spring, the winter wheat plants could compensate somewhat for poor fall development. Plantings which failed to germinate, however, or which perished subsequent to germination because of dryness or cold-weather damage, will need to be re-seeded, most likely with lower-yielding spring barley.

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TABLE 24

Russia: Estimated Area of Selected Grains, 1987-1994

	Total Grains 1/	Winter Grains 2/	Winter Wheat (Million Hectares)	Winter Barley	Rye
1987/88	61.5	14.7	6.9	0.5	7.3
1988/89	60.7	17.1	8.9	0.6	7.7
1989/90	59.9	17.9	9.1	0.6	8.2
1990/91	58.1	18.4	9.7	0.7	8.0
1991/92	56.9	16.4	9.2	0.8	6.5
1992/93	57.9	19.2	10.8	0.8	7.6
1993/94	55.9	17.3	10.6	0.7	6.0
1994/95	52.6	12.2	7.9	0.4	3.9

Russia: Estimated Yield of Selected Grains, 1987-1994

	Total Grains 1/	Winter Grains 2/	Winter Wheat (Tons/hectare)	Winter Barley	Rye
1987/88	1.52	2.03	2.51	3.17	1.51
1988/89	1.46	2.22	2.67	3.16	1.63
1989/90	1.65	2.33	2.97	3.52	1.54
1990/91	1.90	2.84	3.37	4.54	2.06
1991/92	1.50	2.38	2.81	3.52	1.64
1992/93	1.77	2.34	2.62	3.30	1.83
1993/94	1.70	2.23	2.57	3.18	1.53
1994/95	1.48	2.28	2.59	3.25	1.54

Russia: Estimated Production of Selected Grains, 1987-1994

	Total Grains 1/	Winter Grains 2/	Winter Wheat (Million Tons)	Winter Barley	Rye
1987/88	93.3	29.9	17.3	1.5	11.1
1988/89	88.7	38.1	23.7	1.8	12.5
1989/90	98.9	41.7	27.1	2.0	12.6
1990/91	110.6	52.3	32.8	3.1	16.4
1991/92	85.6	39.2	25.8	2.7	10.6
1992/93	102.4	44.9	28.3	2.7	13.9
1993/94	94.8	38.6	27.2	2.2	9.2
1994/95	77.7	27.8	20.5	1.3	6.0

1/ Consists of total wheat, total barley, rye, oats, corn, rice, and millet.

2/ Consists of winter wheat, winter barley, and rye.

TABLE 25

Ukraine: Estimated Area of Selected Grains, 1987-1994

	Total Grains 1/	Winter Grains 2/	Winter Wheat (Million Hectares)	Winter Barley	Rye
1987/8	13.5	6.2	5.3	0.2	0.6
1988/8	14.0	7.4	6.5	0.4	0.6
1989/9	13.4	7.9	7.0	0.4	0.5
1990/9	12.8	8.6	7.6	0.5	0.5
1991/9	12.9	8.1	7.0	0.6	0.5
1992/9	12.2	7.4	6.3	0.6	0.5
1993/9	12.5	7.0	5.7	0.8	0.5
1994/9	11.8	5.0	4.5	0.2	0.4

Ukraine: Estimated Yield of Selected Grains, 1987-1994

	Total Grains 1/	Winter Grains 2/	Winter Wheat (Tons/hectare)	Winter Barley	Rye
1987/8	3.25	3.49	3.67	2.90	2.21
1988/8	3.02	3.22	3.36	3.06	1.77
1989/9	3.56	3.81	3.93	3.56	2.39
1990/9	3.70	3.90	4.01	3.70	2.43
1991/9	2.82	2.97	3.01	3.18	2.00
1992/9	2.89	3.02	3.08	2.99	2.32
1993/9	3.38	3.67	3.80	3.25	2.81
1994/9	2.85	2.97	3.07	2.50	2.00

Ukraine: Estimated Production of Selected Grains, 1987-1994

	Total Grains 1/	Winter Grains 2/	Winter Wheat (Million Tons)	Winter Barley	Rye
1987/8	44.0	21.7	19.6	0.7	1.4
1988/8	42.1	23.8	21.7	1.1	1.1
1989/9	47.7	30.0	27.4	1.4	1.3
1990/9	47.3	33.6	30.3	2.0	1.3
1991/9	36.3	24.1	21.1	2.0	1.0
1992/9	35.2	22.5	19.5	1.8	1.2
1993/9	42.4	25.7	21.8	2.5	1.4
1994/9	33.7	14.9	13.7	0.5	0.7

1/ Consists of total wheat, total barley, rye, oats, corn, rice, and millet.

2/ Consists of winter wheat, winter barley, and rye.

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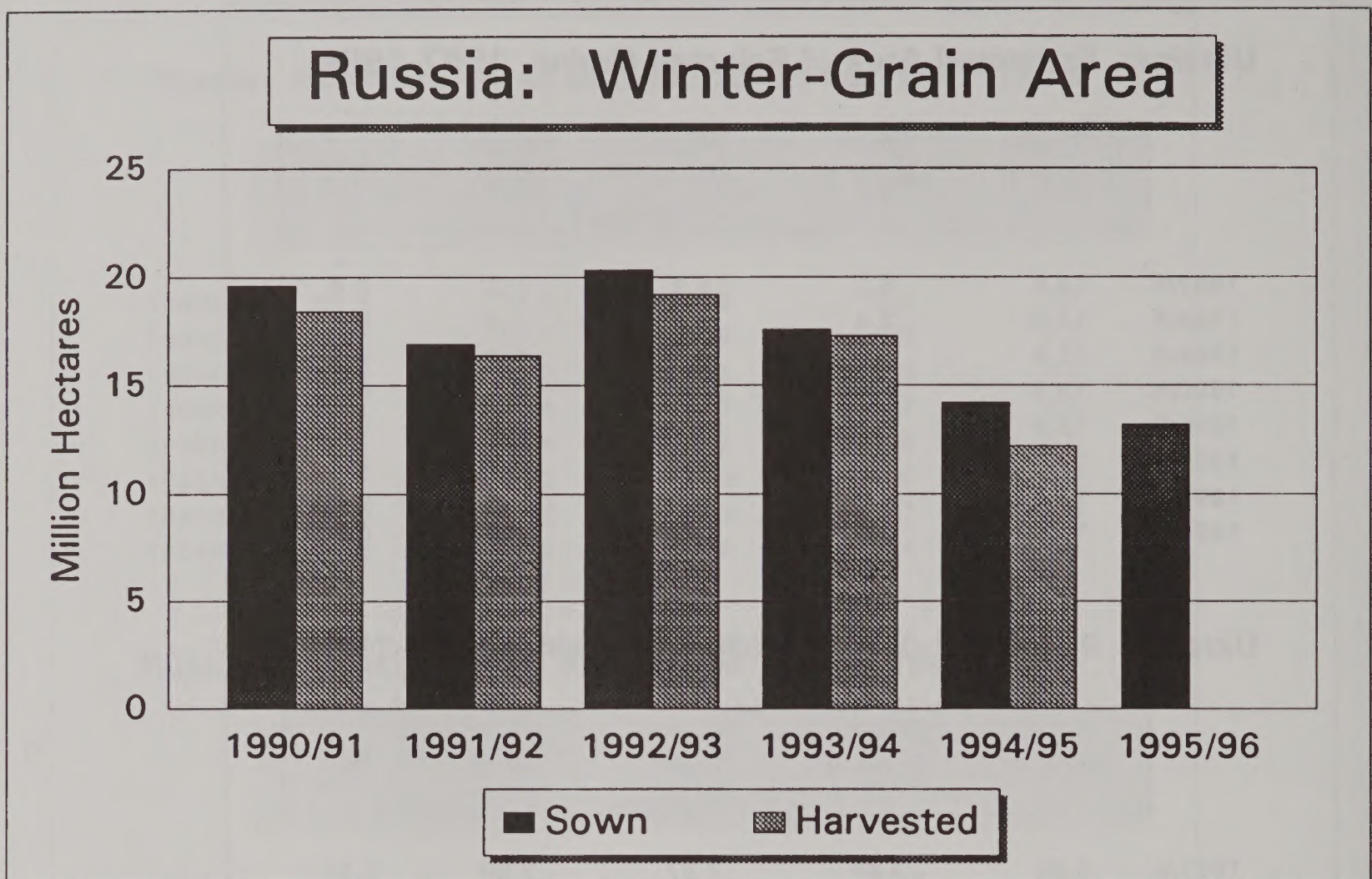
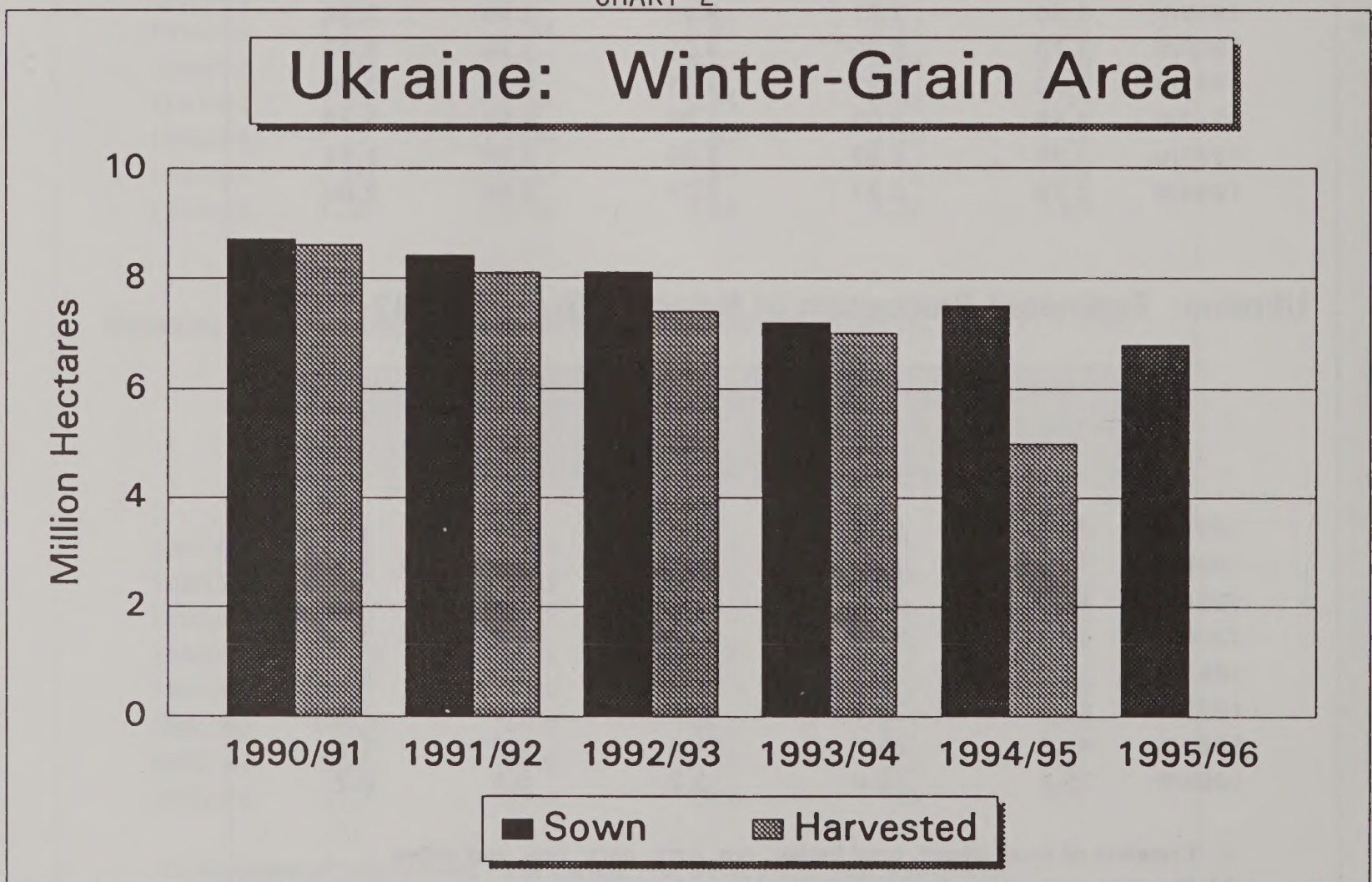


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